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EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE EFFECT OF STATE REGISTRATION UPON TRAINING SCHOOLS

Some few years ago there was a universal complaint from practically all hospitals of a dearth of satisfactory applicants for their training schools. By degrees the complaints from the schools of higher grade, which were rapidly developing their facilities for better instruction; giving closer attention to living conditions, to food, recreation and shorter hours of work in the wards, began noticeably to decrease.

At the present time we are told that those hospitals that are really conducting their nursing departments on a school basis, with living conditions as they should be and teaching facilities that are reasonably adequate, have a supply of probationers in sufficient numbers to do their work properly and of an educational status that meets the requirements of State Registration. This applies to the schools of both large and small hospitals. In a group of small cities, within a radius of 25 or 50 miles of each other, we will find one school properly equipped, with all the applicants necessary, and another school connected with a hospital in an equally advantageous location, unable to secure pupils enough even to carry on the daily work of the hospital, much less to equip a new department if such is established, and invariably, in this latter class of institution we find the old conditions prevailing, of unattractive housing, poor food, long hours, and the educational facilities practically nil. We venture to say that the responsibility for the lack of development of this last type of school is largely due to the woman at the head of it, she who is her neighbor in an adjoining town able to obtain all that she needs for the development of her school to meet the requirement, while she, perhaps, in a richer locality and a more highly intelligent community, fails to bring her school up to the proper standard.

We have yet to meet a board of managers of a general hospital which refuses absolutely to respond to requests from their superintendent, put intelligently before them, for such improvements as tend to the better comfort of the patients and the more thorough training of the nurses.

True, too much stress is laid upon the importance of extensive and showy buildings and costly equipment for the operating room, but after these things have been obtained, it is only a step, when the educational importance of the hospital is properly presented to the managers, to obtain paid lecturers, an additional instructor, a night superintendent and an increase of the working force by the few members necessary to shorten the working day. It adds little to the cost of maintenance to make the food attractive, and old residence buildings can often be made sanitary and homelike by the installation of modern plumbing, the free use of paint, a little good furniture and a few rugs and simple draperies.

We believe nursing was never more popular with the young women of the country than at the present day but the time has passed when our girls will enter blindly the nearest hospital without knowing what they are to receive in return for their services. These same young women are awake to the fact that there are laws governing nurses in every state; that, at the end of their period of training, they must pass a state examination, and those schools which are not equipping their pupils for such examinations are becoming widely known among intelligent applicants.

This is the result which state registration is supposed to have upon training schools. While taken as a whole, standards are still far from ideal, the distinction between the good school and the poor one, is already pronounced. The board of managers of a general hospital is in business to serve the public. The whole trend of public opinion is back of them in every measure which they put forth for greater efficiency in the care of the sick. A good training school is a necessary aid in securing this efficiency. State registration is slowly educating the public to the idea that one of the functions of the hospital is to provide a school for the higher education of physicians and the training of nurses. The boards of managers of such hospitals as are not too greatly dominated by politics can usually be prevailed upon to make the proper provision for the development of training schools for nurses which will meet the registration requirements. Of course there is the occasional exception where we may find an able woman laboring under hopless conditions and we would remind that woman that the demand for competent administrators and teachers in the nursing field is far beyond the supply and that she is wasting her life and efforts in such surroundings.

NEW YORK STATE INCREASES MEMBERSHIP OF NURSES' BOARD OF COUNSELLORS

The New York Board of Regents has added five members to the Nurse Board of Counsellors. This is in accord with the suggestion made by Dr. Finley, Commissioner of Education, mention of which was made in a recent issue of this JOURNAL.

It will be remembered that in the organization of the education department of New York State, each department of education, in addition to its board of examiners, is represented by what is known as a Board of Counsellors. The duties of this board are purely advisory on educational matters. The members serve gratuitously, the state paying the necessary traveling expenses only.

The first Nurse Board was composed of four nurses and one physician. For several years the entire membership has been of nurses. With this increase in the number, there is now represented the New York State Medical Society, through its president; trustees of hospitals and the Board of Health of New York State and City. The personnel of the Council as it now stands is Annie W. Goodrich, late inspector of training schools under the State Education Department; Clara B. Noyes, superintendent of the training school of Bellevue and the allied hospitals; Emma J. Jones, assistant superintendent of the Rochester General Hospital; Mrs. M. R. Bell, superintendent of nurses of the Rochester State Hospital; Ida L. Root, formerly superintendent of the Nathan Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y.; Dr. Josephine Baker, of the New York City Board of Health; Dr. Lindsay Williams of the New York State Board of Health; Hon. H. G. Danforth, president of the Board of Trustees of the Rochester General Hospital; Mr. George L. Reiven, president of the Board of Trustees of the New York Hospital, New York City; the president of the New York State Medical Association, this year Dr. Wende of Buffalo; Amy M. Hilliard, ex-officio, inspector of training schools under the education department at Albany.

This board, as enlarged, would seem to represent the hospital, medical, and nursing interests of New York State, those in favor of the advance movement and those opposed to it. It gives ample representation to the medical profession and to managers of general hospitals. The deliberation of this group of men and women will certainly give safe and sane counsel to those state officials who are responsible for the administration of the Nurse Practice Act. We predict a more cordial cooperation for the advancement of nursing under this broader leadership.

CENTRALIZING WORK OF STATE REGISTRATION

The committee on a central bureau for registration, appointed at the St. Louis meeting, of which Mary C. Wheeler, Superintendent of the Illinois Training School, is chairman, is already actively at work in verifying the lists of all the accredited schools given out by the boards of nurses' examiners of the different states. These lists will be printed in a very short time and will be ready for sale. The first edition will cover over 700 schools. The cost of printing will be considerable and the charge for a single pamphlet in the neighborhood of 50 cents. It is expected that this charge will cover the cost of printing and postage, with the necessary correspondence, and if there should be any margin it will be used in gathering together material for the San Francisco meeting.

This committee has also prepared a list of questions which it suggests will be the foundation for the work of the state inspectors, so that we may gradually reach a uniform method of training school records, over the whole country. The work mapped out by this committee promises to be tremendously helpful to the boards of examiners in all states and will tend to establish greater uniformity in the schools as well as for the inspections.

Miss Wheeler and her committee should have most prompt and cordial cooperation from the workers along these lines in every state. In this particular phase of nursing development, little can be accomplished by boards which work alone. The members of these boards should keep themselves not only in very close touch with the teaching body of their states and with the organization work throughout their states, but with all the different national affiliations. A board working alone can hope to accomplish no more than an individual working alone, when we consider the network of affiliation and cooperation which is necessary for progress in any department of the world's work.

PROCEDURE OF A CHANGE OF ADDRESS

It has been said that no class of magazine readers change their addresses so often as nurses.

In June, 269 of our regular subscribers asked to have their addresses changed, a somewhat larger number than usual. A large number came in after the 15th, too late for the change to be made for the July issue.

We are more than ready to accommodate our subscribers in every way possible but we think it might save some confusion and criticism if something of the detail involved in changes of address were more clearly understood. It is something more than adding a name to a list. Every change of address has to be made first in the Rochester office. If the

request has been sent to the publishers in Baltimore, it has to be remailed to Rochester for the first step in the process. The subscription card in the Rochester file, arranged alphabetically by state, has first to be looked up by a clerk, removed, the address changed, the date noted, and the card returned to its place. An order in duplicate is made on a special form, giving both the old and new address and the date. This is sent to the mailing department in Baltimore. There, the letter must be opened, the order stamped with the date, the metal plate of stencil removed from its place; a new stencil and plate made; a duplicate impression of the old and new address returned to the Rochester office, where the date is stamped and the impression compared with the original held there. This impression has then to be filed alphabetically in the state last named, for future reference, should a complaint be made that the JOURNAL is not being received. At least six or seven people have a hand in this procedure. One slip, and the whole process has to be gone over again, or, if errors are not detected in the final comparison the JOURNAL may never reach the subscriber. Each move must be made carefully and consumes more time than one would suppose.

We suggest that when a subscriber is to be away for only two or three months that she arrange with her postman to forward her JOURNAL with other mail, leaving postage (3 cents for each copy) with him, or, if that is not convenient, that she send stamps to her postmaster each month with the request that her JOURNAL be forwarded. The postal law requires that postmasters shall notify the publisher by special card when for any reason, a journal cannot be delivered. Often such cards contain notice of a change of address which the subscriber has failed to send to the JOURNAL office. So many times it has been shown that the change is only temporary and we have found it inadvisable to accept such notification from the postmaster until verified by the subscriber. Many times the request for change does not give the old address and lacks either street, city and state, and identification is made possible only by the good memory of some member of the mailing department, or the personal knowledge of the individual by some member of the JOURNAL staff. This kind of identification consumes a great deal of valuable time.

Every month we receive many complaints of the non-receipt of JOURNALS which, upon investigation, are found to be correctly entered both in the subscription files at Rochester and on the mailing list at the publishers. The fault is then either with the postoffice department or at the place of delivery. When a JOURNAL fails to be received, investigation should be made at home, later with the postman. The Rochester office should be notified at once. Many of our subscribers wait two or

three, or even nine months before notifying us that they are not receiving their JOURNALS, and expect to have the back numbers supplied. This is unbusinesslike and unreasonable. We make good every loss due to error in the JOURNAL office, but we must ask our subscribers to do their part in notifying us not later than the 30th of the month of the failure to receive their JOURNALS.

Unless notification of change of address reaches the Rochester office before the 15th of the month preceding the date of issue, the next number of the JOURNAL will be sent to the old address and must be taken care of by the subscriber.

CENTRAL DIRECTORIES AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

The Central Registry for Nurses of the New York County Registered Nurses' Association has established an hourly nursing service for people of moderate means with the hope of thus providing efficient nursing for the great middle class. The prices are to range between the charges made by regular hourly nurses and those of the settlement nurses. This is an experiment which will be watched by central registries in many places and if it proves to be successful it will undoubtedly be followed elsewhere.

CLEAN ADVERTISING

The Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, at a meeting in April gave much consideration to the question of the elimination of medical frauds. Special emphasis was laid upon the need of forcing out of business the venereal quack. It was shown that this particular kind of quack depends almost entirely on newspaper advertising and that if the daily press should discontinue his advertisement he would be forced out of business. Progress along these lines is reported showing that in a number of cities leading dailies are closing their pages to this kind of advertising.

The Associated Advertising Clubs, of America, at a recent meeting held in Toronto, devoted a number of sessions to the consideration of clean advertising and honest methods. We know of no greater influence for the elimination of quackery and fraud than this proposed cleaning up of the advertising pages of the common daily and the cheaper grades of magazines. In fact, until this has been accomplished, all other efforts are of little avail as such publications reach the rank and file of people of moderate means and of the lower classes, who, through their ignorance, become easy victims of the unscrupulous doctor and drug manufacturer.

THE SWISS NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BERNE

The Swiss National Exhibition at Berne, May 15 to October 15, includes among other things, a Hygiene and Red Cross section of great interest. Various Tourist Associations are exhibiting the development of health resorts and thermal springs. A hygiene exhibit, conducted by some Swiss hospitals, shows a contrast of an old monastic medicine chest and a modern hospital dispensary. The Swiss Health Office demonstrates its method of testing food and of inspecting slaughter houses. The Red Cross exhibit is a genealogical tree, showing the development of the Association from its small beginning in Geneva in 1863. A number of other conventions will be held contemporaneously with the National Exhibition, one of which will be the Congress of the Swiss Society of Neurology, Psychiatry and Psychology, from September 7 to 12.

COMMITTEE ON CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

The pioneers in the organization of our national societies had, from the very beginning, a plan for the centralization of the nursing interests of the country, a place where the American Nurses' Association should have its headquarters and, grouped about it, the offices of the League of Nursing Education, the JOURNAL, and such other organizations or educational affiliations as might develop. That such headquarters would be costly and that organization must have reached such a point that it would practically include the whole country, has delayed any attempt at the realization of this dream. Many of those who first formulated such plans are no longer active or have passed over to the Great Majority.

At the meeting in St. Louis a committee was appointed to consider plans for such centralization with Mary C. Wheeler of the Illinois Training School as chairman, the other members being Ella Phillips Crandall, field secretary of the Public Health Nurses, and Martha Russel of New York City. The committee will first have to determine the section of the country in which the greatest advantage to the greatest number will be obtained and whether educational or geographical facilities are the more important.

This is perhaps the greatest of all undertakings which the national organization has attempted.

PRACTICAL STATISTICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND COMMUNITY SICKNESS EXPERIENCE[1]

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

Statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think you will agree with me, after two or three days experience here, that to ask anyone to come to St. Louis at this time of year, and anyone particularly who has lived here, must require courage! At the same time, St. Louis is a central point and it is probably easier to get a meeting here than in any other city. One of our disadvantages in America, if it can be called a disadvantage, is that we are too big for these purposes. To bring people from the south or far west to the Atlantic is not an easy thing, and I am more and more amazed at the success of these gatherings in bringing representatives from different parts of the country together. I have been astonished at your attendance, at your earnestness, at your endurance, at crowded meetings such as this morning or yesterday or this afternoon and I want to congratulate you most heartily on your devotion and to express at the same time my very high personal regard for the work in which you are engaged.

I do not know whether I am going too far, but I do not believe I am, when I say that next to that natural function of women, next to maternity, there is no function in which she has rendered greater service, in which she is going to render greater service, in which she has shown higher devotion and skill, than that of nursing. Through all ages, a thousand years or more, this has been one of her real functions, and at all times, within the limits of her knowledge and understanding, has she administered for the good of mankind, and at no time has she been paid for that function what the service was worth.

We are at the present time confronted once more by a national emergency by the call to duty which first goes to men to render service to their nation on the battle field; almost in the same breath with that call, almost with the same pen that writes the war message, comes the call for the woman to go to the front, and only this afternoon I read in the paper that the first volunteer nurse was the woman who had rendered private service in Secretary Daniel's home. You can go to the history of every war that mankind has had and you will find that there never was

[1] Read at a joint meeting of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the American Nurses' Association, St. Louis, Missouri, April 23, 1914.

a war where women, on the one hand as nurses, or on the other as mothers, did not render the greater service, did not make the greatest possible sacrifices. But never was there a time when women rendered such efficient service, such intelligent service, when they coördinated themselves so properly, so usefully, to the situation as they are doing now. And that is all expressed in that additional attribute to your title, the word "trained", for nothing means more to the patient than the training, the thoroughly understood duty and coördinated function as against the very best intentions. You know some one has said, if only the people who don't mean to do harm would not do it. If the same God-given spirit of self-sacrifice could be trained, and it can, the community would be served and the countless sacrifices in motherhood be avoided. And if ever a human being has a right to be protected it is when a woman gives herself to the service of the world that there may be a generation to carry on the work of the world, and here it is the trained nurse who renders service of the right kind in place of the ignorant mid-wife.

I am requested to speak briefly on the objects and purposes of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. I have been asked to bring to your attention the work of that Society. We believe that the trained nursing associations and the training schools for nurses can be of inestimable service in spreading the useful knowledge about this malignant disease which causes some forty thousand deaths of women every year, a large number of these deaths needless, large numbers of them in connection with the discharge of the maternal function. We want all the help we can get. We want to spread the gospel of prevention and the gospel of control; we want to bring, through you, into the homes of all the people you reach, the earliest possible suggestions and the best possible advice, the knowledge that cancer in its origin is always a local disease, that if it is taken hold of in the beginning there is a chance that by proper surgical operation the seat of the disease can be removed, and we hope before you adjourn you will give our Society your official, unqualified and hearty endorsement.

Another point I would like to speak of also, and that is the need of lay support for this movement in which you are engaged. A good many people may ask what public health nursing really means. I have never seen a better definition than that which is in your official circular in regard to your objects. I do not know of any organization in this country which has so thoroughly summed up its relations to the community, its connection to community service, which has so clearly emphasized its public value, as this association of yours. And I think the best proof that that is so, is to be found in the increasing support which you have from large corporations which realize the need of an infirmary

service or a visiting nurse service in a narrower or a broader sense, as they may see fit at the time.

As you all know, one insurance company has gone into the visiting nurse service as an aid to its policy holders. That is a very important and very useful experiment. It is sincerely to be hoped that that experiment will prove a great success and that it may be found possible in time to extend it to all policy holders of that very great, very large company. But that is a question which men have to decide for themselves who discharge executive functions, and when you are under contractural obligations to your insured you must needs hesitate when there are reasons in your judgement why you should not take a step forward, which in common justice to the million insured, you cannot rightfully take back. When you have once committed yourself you can only go forward, as a great national institution. It is like our war in Mexico, there is no going back now, and I hope we will make a finished job so that it will never have to be done over again, any more than the issue of slavery has had to be gone over again. There are those who sit on the highways and byways and weep crocodile tears about the loss of American lives. They will say the loss of a few American lives is not worth a whole Mexican State or the whole wealth of Mexico. But the the first tribute to American honor is that we are only debating whether we have a moral right to go in or not. If we once are committed to going down there, if we are going to intervene in the affairs of a notoriously misgoverned nation, if we are going to bring order out of chaos, put an end to rapine and plunder, we are going to perform a service to civilization for which no loss of treasure or life is unjustifiable.

And so it is to a great extent with the work you are doing for corporation or insurance companies. You cannot account for that on a money basis, or in the cause of a bookkeeper's ledger. You have undertaken service that money cannot pay and never will, but if you are in business you have to count the cost.

I respectfully submit, however, with a reasonable knowledge of the facts, that the small cost of an official visiting nursing service has paid for itself over and over again, if only in the consciousness, in the satisfaction to the large corporations that they were rendering the right kind of community service, and such as an advanced civilization demanded of them.

The day has gone by forever when business meant merely making money. The day has gone by forever when corporations were only engaged in business to make money. Just as with yourselves, so with the corporations, they are today largely engaged in the business of rendering community service, and they are held accountable in law and in fact

for the way in which they discharge that service. Railway, street car, telephone, gas companies are no longer merely business institutions in the old fashioned sense, but public service institutions, and the first consideration is the public good. And the part of that public good is the health and well-being of the men who do the work. Today the very first consideration in all American industries, is the health, the strength, the safety of the men who do the work, and no greater charge or reproach can be brought against a business association than that it is an industry injurious to health or that an excessive death rate from preventable causes exists. The day has gone by forever when the manager can say that his business is only his business and that no state or pestiferous agitator or agitator has the right to trouble him with questions; and today there is no difficulty in the case of most large corporations in getting all the information necessary with regard to social or economic conditions under which the men work, nor, I think, with regard to the health and mortality, or the disease and accident liability of that group of employes which can somehow be coordinated to the industry itself.

Just as corporations today, in contrast to the past, are required to render reports over more elaborate, over more complex, just as corporations are supervised by the state and federal government in a multitude of ways in order that the community may know what they do and what service they render, and what the cost of that service is, so in your own case, though you may not realize it now, you will more and more realize as time goes on, that, even though it may only be to your board of directors, you are in duty bound to render a thorough account of what you have done. That is burdensome, no doubt; perhaps it will be burdensome to a good many people on the Judgment Day to render account of their own lives, but it will be required, and today it is absolutely necessary that you render an intelligent, faithful, comprehensive account of what you have done, and that in rendering that account you should realize the absolute importance of uniformity of standards, so that one account may be intelligently compared with another. It would be just as useful to get the height of one person in meters or centimeters and another in inches, and then expect a person who could not convert the one into the other to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the comparison, as it would be to render the large majority of the reports of visiting nurse associations and try to use them for general purposes. There is no standardization, no fundamental principle, apparently no clear outline of the facts as they should be presented, first for the information of the board of directors, and then for the information of the community at large. It is, therefore, very hard to arrive at any understanding of the aggregate functions performed by

your associations. In fact, at present, it is utterly impossible. One association will report for a fiscal year, ending 1913, and another will report for a fiscal year ending August 18, 1914, just because they happened to have started on August 18. They never thought it worth while to wind up at the end of the year, as we do in all other things, and start a business year on a calendar basis comparable with other businesses. I would leave that thought with you, that you make your reports for the calendar year and not for your business year. It requires a little heroic operation for one time, then it is done forever.

It would carry me too far to go into all the details of your problems but I attended the meeting this afternoon with much interest, and I speak from large experience when I say I have never before known so dry and apparently uninteresting a subject to be so much enlivened by active participation and faithful continuance in attention on the part of those who were there. It shows that you are feeling that this question of records is a fundamental thing.

Your records are the soul of your work, the essence of your work, and if they are not kept well and efficiently the best work you may do will never be surely understood by your board of directors or the community at large, and if you think about it you will find that it is not half so difficult as it seems. If you will only continue to reason about it, and one by one to eliminate the points of friction or points of variance of different interests, it will not be so difficult.

Now, frankly, there is entirely too much long-hand reporting, too many trifling observations. As someone has said the greatest science of all is the science of relative values. Most people have no conception of relative values, so in your reports you will find that weary nurses are spending weary hours after weary days in putting down a whole lot of useless information. We do not want information. What we want is facts, what we want is the truth, what we want is what Carl Pearson called conceptual shorthand to express in the fewest possible words the experience of a whole day. No one expects you to spend an hour, after fourteen hours' work, telling how you spent the fourteen hours, better for you to go to sleep and rest for the next day's work. What we want is what the law requires practically of every physician, he is required to keep an account of his cases and must show what he has done, for your function is a public function, and it implies the imperative duty of accountability.

When you think it over you will find that is not so difficult as it seems, and that by increased training and increased attention you will realize the possibility of saying a great deal in a very few words.

Now, in statistical tables, statistical analyses, all that elaborate

reporting can never be used. You can only use a very few definite answers to definite questions, and you cannot correlate or coördinate any large number of questions to each other. That is a mathematical and physical impossibility. In mathematics there is a principle expressed in permutation columns that if you set fifteen people round the table you could set them in so many different ways that they would run into a million or more, and if you had fifteen questions to coördinate intelligently to every other question with due consideration of all possibilities you would find yourself facing a mathematical impossibility. Therefore, the questions you ask or reply to should be as few as possible and as definite and accurate and truthful as possible. There is lot of information in the world that it would be far better to get rid of before we try to find out anything new, and these records you have are overburdened with perfectly useless information, however useful it may have seemed when it was put down; so many teaspoonfuls of milk, so many doses, so many baths given, such and such temperature at such and such a moment, how many windows were open, how many closed, what was the proximity of other houses, did he smoke? did he drink? how many children did he have? what was his income? All that will never help you in the long run very much. There are fundamental questions you have to answer, but we don't want to keep on piling up useless information when all you have to do is to ask the simple question: what did we do with all the stuff we got together last year? There were forty thousand cards, what has been done with them? If you have a genius who will let them slip through a machine, after they have been punched, that's all very well, but as a rule they simply fill up space. The people have passed away, it is purely an incidental affair, and in the long run the few simplest things are all that remain.

Now, these blanks were discussed this afternoon and were found, on the whole, admirable. They eliminate most of that useless information. Of course, they cannot exactly take the place of a case record, but even the case records which I saw this afternoon I would suggest be reduced as much as possible to reasonable proportions as a simple portrayal of the case itself. No doctor, looking at a lot of routine observations, busy as most doctors are, can assimilate a lot of knowledge and more personal opinion, but he can quickly assimilate the vital facts of the case if properly set forth.

I should judge it would not be necessary to give the date of birth, for except with infants under one, the date is unimportant, hard to get, and often a matter of guess work. The age is fully sufficient and often you have difficulty in getting that accurately.

I would say, leave out the word "nationality" or "nativity," and

say, instead, "country of birth." We do like to know where people come from, particularly in the case of Hungarians or Russians. This afternoon I saw "nativity" given as "Polish." There is no Polish nation and no Polish nativity; he was a Russian Pole or an Austrian Pole, and for practical purposes it was sufficient to say that the country of birth was Russia or Austria, and later, as you require, that he was a Jew.

I would like to say a word about occupations. It is true that, very often, the case when you get it represents a temporary occupation of a person of declining physical efficiency, having left a permanent trade, say that of a glass worker or potter, to become a book agent or a letter carrier. You want to be sure to get the trade in which he is really engaged, the occupation which he usually follows, and you will find that is sufficient. There is probably a margin of five or ten per cent where that may lead to some doubt, but we are interested in approximate truth. We shall not get exact truth anyhow. Those people who want to know it all and want to be sure they have got it down to the last minute, want the thermometer graded to a hundred points between the different degrees, but the patient dies in the meantime.

When you are comparing visiting nurse associations in one town and another, you want to keep in mind that each association has grown by virtue of peculiar conditions which are probably never the same in any two localities. Each association, as a rule, has a different class of people to deal with, and no such experiences can be exactly compared unless they are thoroughly analyzed on the basis of a standardized method, so that you are sure that you are approximately comparing like with like. Take New Orleans and Chicago, it would be utterly impossible for these two cities to have anything like the same population requiring a public nursing service. The one would have a very much larger colored population on the one hand, and a large Creole population of French-Spanish origin on the other, different economic conditions, a considerable amount of malaria, a low infant mortality, relatively; most of the people live in single houses over a large area of territory, the nurse has to walk far more, per case, than she would have to in Chicago or New York, where a single tenement would have more people in it than a whole ward in the city of New Orleans. To compare the two without a knowledge of local conditions would be unutterably misleading. I find if you take the association in Baltimore, they make about six calls to a patient; in Boston, ten; while in Chicago they had only three; in Philadelphia, eleven. They are simply dealing with totally different conditions in each case. This does not at all say that Philadelphia, with eleven, is rendering twice the service per patient that Baltimore is, but that, for

local reasons, the associations differ in their methods. The Baltimore association, as a matter of fact, is reaching over three times the number of people that Philadelphia is, and there I come to the second point in my suggestion: namely, that you always keep in mind the relativity of your service, that is, the proportionate amount of service to population, and ascertain and show in your report what the rate of patients or call is to the population of the town in which you work. In Baltimore, for instance, the number of patients cared for by the local association, per thousand, was fifteen; in Philadelphia, a little over four. In dealing with these things we are obviously dealing with very different conditions. In Chicago it was twenty-two, in other words, in proportion to population the Chicago association did over five times the work that the Philadelphia association did.

See what that means to a board of directors. Go to them and say you are only beginning to reach the people of your community, that in proportion to the people that ought to be reached, in your particular city, you are only doing a third, or a fourth or a fifth of what some other association is doing in an equally large and representative city. That is the first clinching argument you can make in your appeal for support and cooperation and public sympathy.

Now, let us take the next point, as to the class of people you deal with. You will find some associations that have a much larger proportion of children than others. That may be because they are specially seeking after the children, or because the local infantile death rate or morbidity rate or contagious diseases are greater than in other localities. That must be considered in your report, and you ought to show the population of children, as well as adults, that you deal with. That is the simplest thing, if you keep your records on cards. It does not taken seven-dollar-a-week girl to work that out, and you have a contribution to truth that is of real value. Are you looking out for children, or pregnant women, or disabled wage earners or old or decrepit people? What is the real nature of the service you are rendering? In exact proportion as you can tell your board of directors what you are doing, will you be able to raise the support you are in need of. In proportion as you outline merely descriptive, picturesque, pretty cases, they are in every report, with a lot of nice photographs of Johnny supporting his mother at nine years old by selling papers, you fail to reach the man who is going to put in a thousand dollars and is trained by his business methods to require facts before he puts money into anything. Say that you looked out for ten thousand mothers whose children were born in your care, and who are living today because of your care, and that will go much further than going and talking about a single case and appealing to some morbid sentimentality.

Let me tell you how some of these results differ. In Chicago, the association dealt with 43 per cent of its patients as children. The Henry Street Settlement dealt with 49 per cent, in other words they had far more children to deal with and there are other associations where not one-third of the patients were children. So, again, in the matter of maternity cases, in a Chicago experience 8 per cent of the new patients were maternity cases; in the Boston association, 37 per cent of the old and new patients were maternity cases. In other words, in Boston they were concentrated on one class, and in Chicago on another class. Proportionate to population, some one element must have been neglected, and not have had adequate service, in either of these two communities.

I am speaking chiefly of these, because I did not have reports of other cities, mostly, and a good many reports that I did get I could not use at all. In that respect the visiting nurse associations are not much worse off than the hospitals, for, to be entirely frank, there is nothing much more discreditable, much more deplorable, than the fact that the vast majority, in fact practically all of the hospitals in this country, publish reports from year to year which serve no public purpose whatever. They are spending thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in the compilation of a whole lot of useless information, spending money that would go better to buy milk for patients, to make record of the facts that someone brought a bunch of flowers, or someone else presented a paper of pins. Page after page of these hospital reports, that should be giving actual experience interpreted for the good of the community, are given over to a lot of irrelevant information and a lot of silly appeal to the vanity of people who scrounge about twenty-five cents a year in support.

Every hospital, as well as the visiting nurse association, must consider itself accountable to the community in a standardized intelligent form, as to what it is doing. There is one notable exception to what I have said and that is Johns Hopkins at Baltimore. No institution in the world at this time publishes a more intelligent and thoroughly analyzed report of experience, not even Guy's or Middlesex. That report can be coordinated to the community. Let me show you what that means. The population of Baltimore, broadly speaking, consists of four parts, first—men and women, then—white and colored. These four elements affect the experience of that institution on a profoundly different basis in proportion to their numbers. If you formed them in four columns, the white men contribute eighty patients per annum per ten thousand of population; the white females contribute seventy; the colored males contribute one hundred; the colored females contribute one hundred thirty-five. In other words, in proportion to the representative number, the colored women of Baltimore require twice the use of Johns Hopkins

Hospital that the white women do. There you have a fact of profound economic importance when you consider that most of these women have never paid a cent of taxes of any kind whatever. Why did they go there? The record shows that. For instance, the colored women had an admission rate, on account of tumors, of seventeen per ten thousand, against seven of white women. Investigations of recent years prove that cancer of the uterus is much more common among colored women than among white women, a condition unknown in slavery, a condition which is the result of the last forty or fifty years of fundamental change in the physiological life of the negro race in this country. So then, you can utilize these data in support of arguments derived from general mortality data which prove the same fact that the death rate from cancer of the uterus is higher among colored women of the south than among white women, to illustrate a thousand other points from the records of that institution which I could not illustrate from the records of any other hospital in this country. There is no reason whatever why the Massachusetts General Hospital, for instance, with its many years of experience should go on every year printing a report that cannot be used for scientific purposes. There is no reason for that except that public consciousness has not awakened to the point of demanding from these institutions an intelligent account of their activities, the sort of account that your own associations will before long be required to render. In proportion as you render that account does the public estimation increase; in proportion as you plead your cause on fact, and not on sentiment, will you be able to get the money and help you are in need of.

I marvel sometimes how you raise money at all on the basis of some of the reports. You see it is as simple as daylight. You could not find an ordinary merchant selling a couple of thousand dollars worth of goods a year who is not expected by law to keep a decent set of books; yet you find a nursing association or a philanthropist spending a lot of money and rendering no account. That won't go on forever, any more than it did in the insurance companies.

I could go on and emphasize further these points of elemental, statistical consideration, but I think I shall succeed just as well by leaving the thought with you that all you have to do is to concern yourselves with the fundamentals. You must show the sex; you must show the age by divisional periods of life; you must show the race, if you have any large variation of race, if you have only a handful of one race it is immaterial; as regards occupations, go into that only so far as it bears on the community in which you work, that is, the specialized industry. Nobody cares, because endless investigation has been made, about tailors and blacksmiths and carpenters and undertakers, but if you have

a factory of some specialized industry it is of great importance to have that element aggregated, show what numbers you deal with and what age percentage, what number of calls you made and what was the cost of the case and the average duration, and most of all what was the result?

I notice one point on the card where you require information as to death and date of death. You should add the cause of death, for often the person does not die of the disease for which he is treated. You might have malaria and die of enlargement of the spleen; or you might have cancer, and be operated on, and die because of a surgeon's incapacity, which would be a new item.

I have tried for a long time to find out about what amount of sickness there is in this country. We have no sickness data which can be used. Perhaps in time, if you keep on compiling your record in the manner suggested, and I hope later on to get the Henry Street Settlement records, which they have kept something like those of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, something may be done. I had the privilege of making a thorough study of the Henry Street experience and the facts revealed are extremely interesting. If we had such experience for a number of associations, say fifty from all over the country, and pooled them together, so that there were two or three or four hundred thousand cases available, and we knew the sex, and race and distribution and what the people suffered from and the rate of recovery, rate of mortality, rate of cures, we would have some basis upon which to estimate approximately the amount of sickness in the country. We have virtually nothing at the present time. We can only fall back on Europe, the German Compulsory Sickness System, or the Manchester system, but we have to ask, is our morbidity as high as theirs, where the economic conditions are different? However, that is the only method we can use so far. Suppose we applied the Australian experience for the last five years, which we have in great detail. We have approximately, in this country, among nearly fourteen million wage earners, one million cases of sickness every year. That is, at this particular date, one million American wage earners are sick to the extent of being incapacitated for work, assuming that the Australian basis applies. Suppose you put it at only half, you still have half a million workmen out of work, unable to support their families, and if for every day, you make the cost for each of them only two dollars, representing their wages, to say nothing of doctor's and nurses' bills, you see what the economic importance of the sickness problem is, and yet a question of such transcendent importance, that strikes into every workman's home, has never been made a matter of government concern or of any painstaking study whatever. There is not a line in print that gives an intelligent insight into this question, that shows an intelli-

gest reflection of what the actual amount of community sickness in this country is at the present time, and yet if we know this, you can easily see how strongly we could argue for ten-fold the nursing service that we have, how we could go into the highways and byways and prove that sickness is a serious matter, not a matter of sentiment merely, that if a woman is going to have a baby, her place is in a hospital, and not in a little back room with a lot of weeping relatives, that her right is to go where she can attend to her business. Until we can get to that and prove, as we can prove, that the mortality rate in pregnancy is less in institutional practice than in private practice, for anybody knows what a God-send it is to have a mother in a hospital where she is a matter of record and the responsibility can be placed where it belongs, instead of in the home where nobody can be blamed, we shall make very little advance. There is no getting away from that. All that the Children's Bureau in Washington is doing at the present time marks but the beginning of a movement for the protection of women in pregnancy by an official nursing service. Not so much of pamphlets and leaflets, not so many rules and regulations posted on the walls, none of these so much as the woman who knows the supreme importance of actual cleanliness and sterilization, who knows that the neglect of even an apparently trifling detail may mean all the difference between life and death for the mother.

I have a lot of data here. Some have reference to the Henry Street Settlement in detail. There is one statement which shows the burden which the colored population does inflict by way of visiting nursing service as well as hospital service, in contradiction to the statement that the negroes are not in the poorhouse and that they make no demands on charity. In proportion to the estimated population in New York, the number of cases was two per thousand, for white males; four and a half, for white females; five and a half, for colored males; and nineteen for colored females. So while the actual number of colored women was small in proportion to the population, it was nearly nine times that of the white males, and nearly four times that of the white females. The average number of visits for white males was nine; white females, nine; colored males, ten; colored females, eleven. In other words, once more it is there shown, as in Johns Hopkins, that the negro, whenever he does receive treatment in public institutions, receives rather better treatment than the white, instead of, as is often alleged, receiving inferior treatment because of his color.

Suppose you had a class of people who were largely over forty, and another association had a class of patients largely under forty, you would have totally different statements made. The average number of calls per patient would be different, the average duration of a case would be

different, the mortality rate would be different, the results would be different; all of which shows the importance of age division—fifteen to forty-five and forty-five and over, say, or broadly, dealing with young, middle-aged, and old. Then, you can show when you compare experiences what you have actually done. If you compared the experiences of an association dealing with children and maternity cases, and another looking out for old people with long duration of sickness, you might find that more money was spent in one case than in the other, but that where the least money was spent the better service might have been rendered. One of the startling results of investigation has been to show the small number of wage earners you reach. You are dealing mostly with women and children, the men go into hospitals. May it not be that they ought to have more nursing service than at present? In Henry Street Settlement we found the mortality rate higher among men than women, which seemed to indicate that they had perhaps kept at work when they should have been in bed, that they should have had nursing service when they were without it, and I am satisfied that if you could divide the patients into two groups of those properly nursed and those who were not, you would have an astonishing difference in the death rate of the two.

We are slowly making progress. All over the country large corporations are realizing the necessity of a nursing service. Our own company has several safety nurses for our girls and our men and we find it a most profitable and satisfactory investment. We have our infirmary with a trained nurse and attendant, and the good they do is incalculable. They are cutting down the cases of sickness, the little infections and the little wounds are taken at the very beginning. There is not one corporation that has installed a nursing service that has ever gotten rid of it. The Bethlehem Steel Company and the Johnstown Steel Company have beneficial associations that have been going a number of years.

There are more beginnings in the direction of really efficient nursing service, which they need more than the money. It would be better to run in debt to the extent of five or seven dollars a week and have had an efficient, qualified nurse, for if you count up the cost and find that a case of tuberculosis costs a great deal more than a case of rheumatism, that the deaths from tuberculosis or typhoid of efficient workmen means a loss to the corporation that could have been prevented by intelligent nursing. I do not think you can question what the economic value of such a service amounts to.

HOSPITAL DUTY VERSUS PRIVATE DUTY[1]

By MAYBELLE WELLMAN, R.N.

Graduate of Redlands Hospital, Redlands, Calif.

I think the change from one's own home to the discipline and routine of the hospital is hard and confusing for most of us, and then after the three years of training there is the difficulty of adapting one's self to other people's homes.

One sometimes hears this indirect criticism, "I think she would have made a good hospital nurse."

I have come to believe that a great many of us fail to realize, just at first, that the patient's family is a nurse's problem, the keeping of petty annoyances and daily friction from entering the patient's room, the maintenance of rules of hygiene and the giving of required treatments without interfering with the pronounced views and opinions of some member of the family; in short, doing always as one thinks best, without antagonizing some one, calls for all she has of tact, patience and firmness.

The old adage to be sure you are right, then go ahead, must be modified to some extent. People seldom realize that doing hospital work without hospital equipment is much harder for the nurse and we forget that the family is under strain and the household far from normal. The success or failure of a private nurse must always depend on her adaptability, whether she can quickly accustom herself to the constant changing of people and environment. However, the opportunity of meeting delightful people, the atmosphere of home life, the absolute freedom between cases is her compensation for irregular hours and lack of hospital appliances. To choose between hospital and private duty involves the question of personality, temperament and the choosing of that for which one is best fitted.

To one nurse, the charge of a floor, the supervision of nurses, the ordering of supplies calls for precisely the executive ability that she has. It appeals to her love of management and methodical work and she is entirely out of her element in a home which cannot be run as a hospital floor.

To another nurse, the conditions of the home make the stronger appeal, she too has system, but she can easily conform to the general household rules.

The larger part of hospital work is with people who are very ill, the larger part of private work is with people who are not desperately

[1] Read at the March meeting of the Redlands Hospital Alumnae Association, Redlands, California.

sick, and each requires a distinct quality in a nurse. The desperately sick person is a case, there are treatments ordered and given, and the patient's individuality has little or nothing to with the situation, but the other patient has his preferences, his likes and dislikes, and his individuality must be studied and considered.

The nurse's attitude in the home is often peculiar; she must draw fine distinctions; she must be professional; her training is curiously questioned otherwise. Yet for the patient to be merely a case, for the family to feel that the nurse takes his critical condition as a matter of course and the ultimate outcome as a matter of indifference, is just cause for their resentment; they feel she is cold and unsympathetic and lose confidence in her.

In the hospital, the clang of the ambulance, the carrying of the stretchers through the halls does get to be "all in the day's work"; one cannot put her whole heart into the sorrow of a dozen people during a hospital day; but in the home, to the family, the thing is vital, the only important thing. Their world stops during the crisis. The nurse must appreciate this; without deceiving them, she should try to keep them from worry and lessen the tension, as much as possible, so it isn't the work you've done, it's the work you've left undone, or perhaps only the word unsaid, that makes the difference between success and failure.

THE WHITE-ROBED SISTERHOOD

By EVA J. De MARCH
Jackson, Mich.

Most of us, I believe, who are compelled to undergo surgical treatment, place our hopes of ultimate recovery in the surgeon who does the actual work. For the operation itself, the surgeon is all-important, and upon his untouched brain, steady hand, skill, experience and judgment depend our coming through the ordeal alive and fitted for an after time of health and happiness. Otherwise, the devotion of a lady's lifetime makes all the difference in the world. But without nurses, trained, skilled and obedient, better had the surgeon's work never been done. True, the patient may, and must, help more or less, but in those first days following the operation we are so weak and dependent, others must do the thinking and moving for us. Let our nurses grow tired or careless about following directions, let them neglect their duty, or let them show the faintest trace of impatience, and recovery is hindered, perhaps prevented.

On the other hand, what do we not owe our nurses? Think of the

kindness, the patience, the constant watchfulness, the faithful performance of the most disagreeable duties, and consider how they patiently endure our peevishness and grumbling, when perhaps their own bodies ache from weariness, or they are enduring sorrow or physical pain.

Nursing is a noble occupation, and most of those who engage in it possess high ideals of what it involves, but not every one has the natural endowments requisite to success. The most delicate of operations may be rendered worse than useless by a nurse who is careless or slightly disobedient. If love for your profession be not in you, or if you cannot be reconciled to the sacrifices involved, do not essay the work.

No one who has ever required the services of a nurse can have failed to understand what a difference there is in nurses. Some are born, and some are made. One has training, another has aptitude plus training. One, perhaps, may be as conscientious as the other, yet in the mere touch of one is healing, her every look and act is a benediction and an inspiration, while the other annoys and irritates. Little things make all the difference in the world. Unless there be a good reason, why not enter to this, instead of making your patient cross and irritable? Pain and fever are hard enough to bear at the best.

I remember how I once turned with disgust from a well-served dinner because I knew it had been prepared for and taken to the bedside of another patient who could not eat it. That the other had touched no part of it, made not the slightest difference. My nurse wondered at my loss of appetite, but it never occurred to her what had caused it, and I did not tell her.

Contrary to what seems a generally expressed idea, the operation itself means little to the patient until afterwards. Then the anæsthetic, the nervous shock, the loss of blood, pain and fever, must be fought and nature assisted in her struggle toward the normal. Directions must be minutely followed, that certain possibilities may be guarded against, but during the operation itself one has no realization of what is going on. Things afterwards are in the hands of patient and nurse. When pain and fever ebbs with us day and night, when sleep refuses to come and life seems a weariness and a burden, then it is that our good angel is up and gives hope upon our brow her cool, soft fingers, carefully smoothes the pillow, listens to all our plaints, ministers to our wants as to an infant, and gently leads us back to life and hope and strength.

The nurse's life is necessarily one of sacrifice, and only she who is willing to pay the price should join the sisterhood. Nevertheless, to the woman who truly loves her profession there is a joy in the knowledge of "a duty done, a victory won" that comes, perhaps, to no one else, unless,

perchance it be to the physician or surgeon who has relieved distress, conquered pain, and snatched from death himself a victim.

Good people sometimes show frank dismay and repugnance at the mere idea that a woman should minister to male patients. Doubtless no woman ever yet performed the task for the first time with out a certain shrinking dread, but she who places not her profession above and beyond personal likes and dislikes is unworthy of it. "To the pure in heart, all things are pure," and patients are patients, regardless of sex.

All honor to the members of the White-Robed Sisterhood! May the necessity which calls them be far from us, but if folly or sin or accident place us under their care, may they never fail us.

LETTERS OF A PRIVATE DUTY NURSE

VIII

THE NURSES' LODGE.

DEAR MARY:

No, you need not reproach me with belittling private nursing. That was not what I meant at all; but it is true that institution work leads to promotion. You remember Marian Jarvis, who was in our class, and how she has gone ahead. When she graduated, she was made head nurse of the floor, then of the department, next she was called to the hospital at Weston. It was a little second rate place when she took it, and now it is first class. Moreover, she is on the State Examining Board; and she is a valuable member of the community as well as of the profession. There is Theodora Bennet, too, who took up district work and did so well that she was called to take charge of the new association in Lakeville. Now she has an important position in the Public Health League and, although I think I am reckoned a very good private nurse, still I am just a private nurse, no more. It is hardly worth while counting the few months' institutional work I have done now and then. My genius has been for private duty; and in that I have won success. But the rather ironical part of it is, that when one can do one's best work, one cannot do it. I mean that when one has garnered the wisdom that comes from experience, one has lost the vigor and vitality that young blood gives. I am side-tracked now. I had a call the other day for a major surgical operation. I did not take it. Not because I don't know my surgery, but because the strain is too great for me now. I turned it over to the office, and Miss Ellison sent a young graduate; and I suppose she managed it all as easily as I would give a baby its bath. If any one should say typhoid case to me, I think I should run a mile. I don't

mean that I mind serious work; but I could not keep physically alert all those weeks; I should get so deadly tired.

Yet, Mary, the years have not been fruitless. What we accomplish for others, beside saving them a great deal of unnecessary discomfort, is problematical. Some of them did not want us; some of them did not need us; and for some we did our utmost without avail; but it is very clear that our work enriches our own lives. The best by-product of my work has been comradeship with the doctors, those few rare souls who were too honest to be politic and too great to be supercilious. They treated us as comrades in arms; and they gave themselves without stint, not only to the poor, but also to the stupid and the ignorant, and to the wicked, too. To have touched such lives at all is ennobling; and to have fought battles with them is to have shared their spirit.

One does not make as many friendships through one's professional relationships as one might suppose. In many households we just come and go; and they forget us, or remember us as some one whom they used to know; but I have made a few friendships that are very dear to me. Dr. Lobnitz and his sisters are always unfeignedly glad to see me; and dear Mabel Warren, though I do not see much of her, never fails to send me a greeting at Christmas and Easter. The Wallaces are not satisfied unless I write once in so often; and I do like to go and see Mrs. Middleton once a year. We talk over the times when the children were little and when Frank was my baby. They are all married now, except Frank and Richard, and they are in college. The fleeting years glide away, as the Latin grammar hath it.

Now just remember, dear, that if I could go back and choose over again, I would be a nurse just the same, in spite of all the hard things. There is not any other occupation for women which gives such intimate and real knowledge of human folk, their weaknesses and their high possibilities, that makes conventions appear at their just value. A sick man, be he a physician, a millionaire, or a plumber, is just a man to us, as he is before God; and the child of the slums, equally with the child of the mansion, is His little lamb.

I wish there were more of an effort made nowadays to emit the religious side of the work. I am afraid, in our eagerness for scientific technique and proper financial rewards, we have lost a little of the noble conception of consecrated service.

Of course I will come for a week at Easter if I can. I should just love to, and it is dear of you to ask me.

Your loving friend,

MARGARET RAMSAY.

THE RED CROSS

IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

DEDICATION OF ANDERSONVILLE MONUMENT

The members of the Andersonville Monument Commission, with one hundred and sixty-three survivors and about one hundred guests, left New York at 9 o'clock on Sunday, April 28. An enrolled Red Cross nurse, Julia A. Littlefield of Albany, accompanied them and made a most interesting account of the trip. The selection of Miss Littlefield for this particular service was especially appropriate, as her father spent fourteen months in Andersonville Prison. In caring for the feeble men who had been the companions of her father so many years ago, she says:

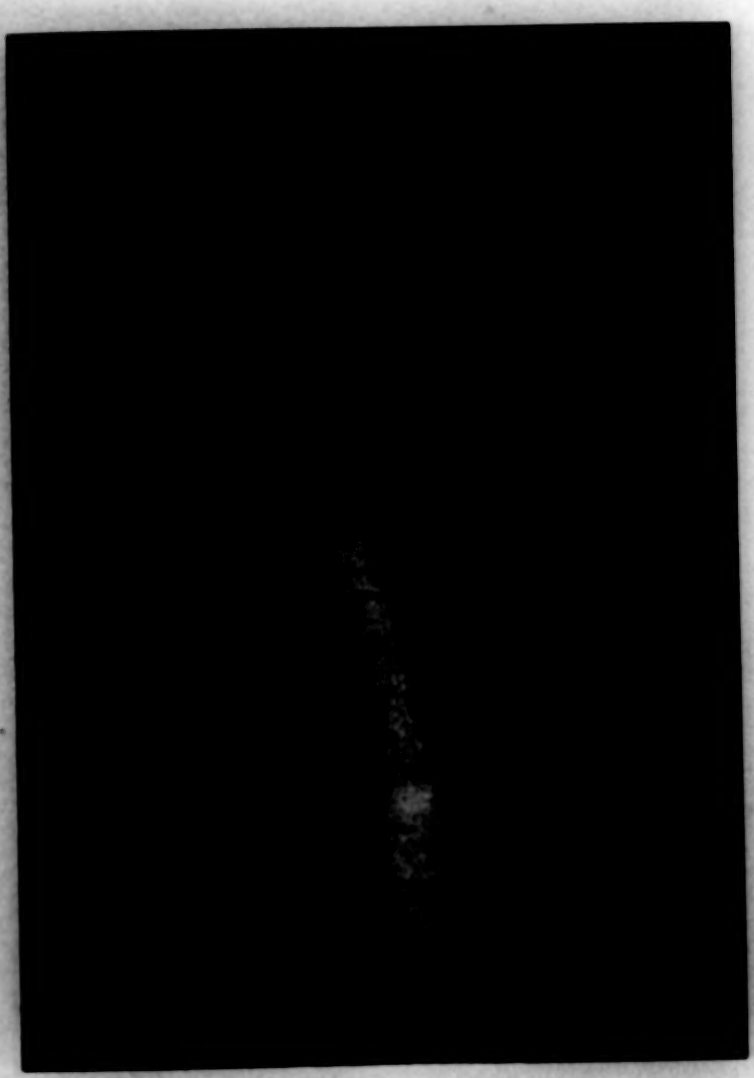
> I really lived the time over again in his memory.

On their way to Andersonville the commission visited the National Cemeteries at Richmond, Va., Danville, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., memorial ceremonies being held at each of these places. There were no cases of serious illness during the trip, and one of the veterans says:

> It may have been due to Miss Littlefield's strong and pleasing personality and to her cheerful greetings, as she made her daily round of calls, that only several cases of mild indisposition occurred during the 2,500 miles of our travel.

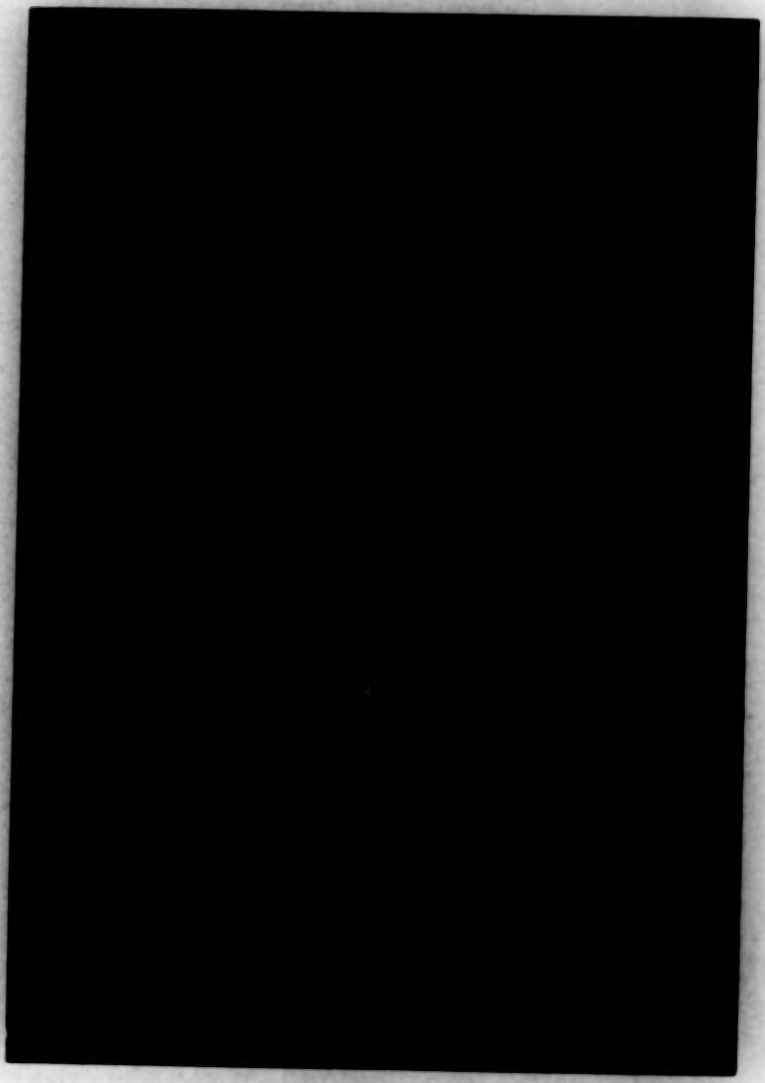
CONFEDERATE REUNION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

The Confederate Reunion was held in Jacksonville, Florida, May 4 to May 8, and five Red Cross relief stations were in operation from May 3 to May 9. The following state committees were asked to furnish nurses for these relief stations: Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina. Altogether, twenty-two were on duty during the celebration and the following were selected to take charge of the relief stations: Mrs. Eva S. Tuyman, secretary of the Atlanta Local Committee; Bruna L. Wall, chairman of the Louisiana State Committee, New Orleans; Mrs. Lena A. Warner, chairman of the Tennessee State Committee, Knoxville; Mary L. Wynne, member of the North Carolina State Committee, Greensboro; Jane R. Hall, member of the Augusta, Georgia, Local Committee. Irene R. Foote, chairman of the Florida State Com-



Indoor Uniform

Abbie Roberts (Weaver)



Outdoor Uniform

mittee, was in general charge of the relief work, with two of the Florida nurses acting as assistants. Members of the Red Cross Life-Saving Corps, under the direction of Captain C. H. MacDonald, took charge of the relief stations at night, and several Boy Scouts were assigned to each station rendering every assistance possible to the Red Cross nurses. Miss Foote in her report states that 800 patients were cared for in the relief stations. There was only one fatality, that being a man 72 years of age, who had a stroke of paralysis on his way to Jacksonville and died soon after his arrival.

RED CROSS MEETING, CLEVELAND, OHIO

About fifty Red Cross nurses met at the Isabel Hampton Robb Club on May 5 for a social evening. Mary E. Gladwin, a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, was present and gave a most inspiring and helpful talk.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN BULGARIA

Owing to the extreme difficulty in securing an adequate number of trained nurses to care for the sick and wounded during the recent war, the Queen of Bulgaria has become interested in the establishment of a training school for nurses in connection with one of the large hospitals in Sofia. Some time ago she appealed to the wife of the Russian Ambassador for advice and assistance, giving a comprehensive outline of her plan from which the following is quoted:

> Her Majesty Queen Eleanore wishes to establish a training school for nurses on the American plan, in the State Alexander Hospital, in Sofia. To this end she wishes to have four young Bulgarian women trained in the United States. She would like to find a hospital of good standing where they would be given their training, their board and lodging, free. In order, however, to be able to begin the training school now, when interest in nursing has been awakened by the last war, the Queen would like, if means could be found in America, to engage a superintendent who could begin the work and get it well started while the young women are being trained. At the end of this time the Queen hopes to have demonstrated the ability of the training school, and that the Government will then arrange to have its expenses included in the regular hospital budget.

Realizing that this was a rare opportunity to introduce our training school methods in southern Europe, the Red Cross offered to pay the salary of a superintendent during the time required to train the Bulgarian pupils in an American school. A special appropriation was also made for traveling expenses. We were naturally anxious to assign an enrolled Red Cross nurse to this position and were especially fortunate

in securing Helen Scott Hay who will sail for Bulgaria sometime during the summer. Miss Hay is well known to the nurses of this country through her activity in the national organizations, but is no less well known as an educator and training-school superintendent. She is a graduate of the Northwestern University and the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and for a number of years was superintendent of this school. She has recently returned from a trip around the world and is especially well-qualified for the work which she is about to undertake.

The Queen hopes to come to America in September and will bring with her three carefully selected pupils who will enter the School for Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

RED CROSS NURSES TO VERA CRUZ

Soon after the sending of the troops to Vera Cruz, the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was instructed by the War Relief Board to secure from local committees lists of nurses available for duty should it be necessary to establish military hospitals in Mexico. Hundreds of nurses from all sections of the country expressed their willingness to respond. It seemed wise, however, in view of the uncertainty of service to discourage any unnecessary preparations on the part of the nurses, feeling sure that should a call come there would be no difficulty in securing the required number. It was decided to have small groups of Red Cross nurses ready, and a few local committees in near-by states were asked to prepare eligible lists. After consultation with members of the National Committee and the Surgeon-General, it was decided that all nurses who desired to have their names placed on this list should have a physical examination, anti-typhoid treatment and vaccination for small-pox.

A field uniform was adopted and definite arrangements made to procure these on short notice through wholesale manufacturers selling them to the nurses at cost price, should they be called upon for service. A circular of information, giving definite instructions concerning uniforms and equipment, was carefully prepared in the hope that our nurses might avoid the common mistake of carrying useless luggage and leaving at home the things most needed.

On May 9, a call came from the Surgeon-General of the Army for three Red Cross nurses to go to Vera Cruz and the following were selected from among those who had been placed on the eligible list:—Kathryne Donnelly, Lula T. Lloyd and Nannie R. Hardy. These nurses reported at once to Red Cross headquarters and in a few hours all necessary preparations for their departure had been made. They left Washington

on Sunday afternoon, May 10, in charge of Elizabeth Reid, a member of the Army Nurse Corps, who had been assigned as Chief Nurse for Vera Cruz.

RED CROSS MEETINGS AT ST. LOUIS

The Chairman of the National Committee was obliged to return to Washington before the Red Cross session which was held at St. Louis but the stenographer's notes and a report of the special Red Cross meeting written by Mary E. Gladwin were published with the convention proceedings in the July JOURNAL.

IN PREPARATION FOR 1915

Among many interesting announcements contained in the statement of the Editorial Bureau of the Panama-Pacific Exposition we note the following: first the American National Red Cross Association will exhibit a large panorama of Messina, Italy, showing in a vivid fashion the relief work done during the disaster at that city. It will show, upon a background of mountains and ruined city, the American town which was built by the refugees with funds contributed by the Red Cross. There will be exhibits showing the work done during the Ohio floods of 1913, also the equipment in detail, for relief on battlefields, as well as many other object lessons of the splendid work which the Red Cross is ready to undertake at short notice.

The War Department will exhibit a comparative series showing the army wagons, tents and equipment used in the Civil War and in contrast to the equipment of bygone days a complete modern field hospital in operation.

For beautifying the grounds more than 500,000 flowering plants are to be imported from Australia, England, Holland and Belgium. The list includes rhododendrons of hybrid variation, daffodil bulbs, May-flowering tulips, early tulips, anemones, ranunculus, hyacinths, Spanish iris, Japanese iris, English iris, narcissus, red azaleas, tree peonies and lilies.

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS

BY CHARLOTTE W. DANN, R.N.
American Hospital, Assiut, Egypt

In Egypt, as in America, there are obstetrical cases, and obstetrical cases; in the hospital, where asepsis is maintained and carried out to the very best of our ability, in the home where the general idea of cleanliness is about equal to that of the average American home, and in the mud hut of a native village.

A call came at 11 p.m. A man in a street carriage wanted, not a doctor, but a nurse, to come and see if it were time for the delivery. It devolved upon me to go and, if possible, persuade the woman to come to the hospital.

I took with me one of the native ward-maids, a girl who understood some English that, together with my limited Arabic vocabulary, made us fairly intelligible to each other, except in moments of great excitement, when I find that imperfectly acquired language vanishes utterly. There followed a long, rough ride to the outskirts of the town, through filthy, little alleys only wide enough for the carriage to pass. The final one even failed to do that. Riding through a Moslem city, at midnight, with a strange man as guide—destination unknown,—certainly has the thrill of adventure, but to me the return ride is the more pleasant.

The carriage stopped and we were escorted to the door of a narrow hall-way, filled with men and women. They stood back and allowed us to enter a room at the side, windowless, and lighted by a carriage-lantern. The room was empty except for a piece of matting on the floor and a pile of fodder in the corner.

The patient was presently led in, supported by two women, and lay down on the matting. She had been in labor all day, attended by one of the native mid-wives who still stayed beside her. The women brought me a bowl and a ewer of water. To have reduced that bowl to a sterile condition, would have required every means known to a nurse. We had brought our obstetrical bags, and I made a strong lysol solution, that I used both for the patient and for my own hands. The mid-wife insisted on helping me in most objectionable ways in spite of my protests; so I slapped her. She understood that. She also informed me that the baby was dead. The membranes had ruptured long before, and I found on examination that the feet were presenting. The woman was willing to come to the hospital but the husband refused. The doctor

was sent for, although they evidently had hoped to reduce the fee by dispensing with his services.

As I think now, of how carefully I was taught the preparation of a room for an obstetrical case and how, in teaching many nurses since, I have emphasized the need of absolute cleanliness, the memory of that room and its preparation makes me smile.

The woman's old black gown or gallabiya, as it is called, had never been washed, nor had the still dirtier gowns beneath it. As to the woman herself, perhaps once, when she was a child.

We had a large rubber sheet which I put under her on the matting, folded her clothes out of the way as much as possible, gave her a local bath and a clean pad and draped her as I best could. A sterile sheet seemed as much out of place as a Paris gown would in Central Africa.

On a small bench, I arranged soap, water and bichloride solution. (Water was exceedingly scarce.) Instruments, towels, etc., were produced from the bags, later, as needed.

In the meantime I discovered that the floor was covered with fleas and other insects. My face, unlike that of the "White Linen Nurse" was not aching from "a noble expression."

The sound of the doctor's voice was music to me. In twenty minutes the case was over, the baby, a girl, was handed over to one of the numerous females and our various belongings collected. They called a carriage for us and, after considerable bargaining, paid the doctor two Egyptian pounds, or ten dollars.

Next day we found our patient doing well, with the baby beside her, wrapped in a filthy, old gallabiya.

Just do a thing and don't talk about it. This is the great secret of success in all enterprise. Talk means discussion, discussion means irritation, irritation means opposition, and opposition means hindrance always, whether you are right or wrong.—*Sarah Grand.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

THE CONGRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO

The main work of preparing for the international meetings is being carried on by the California nurses, through their committees. Mrs. Criswell is directing the details relating to the meeting places and exhibits; Lillian L. White of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing* staff, is attending to special publicity items and asks for early notice of nurses from home and abroad who are coming, in order that she may have short histories of their careers and work and sometimes, photographs for the JOURNAL. She would be glad to have foreign delegates and visitors send such material to her direct. Her address is 366 Edwards Street, Oakland, California.

So far we have not learned the names of any official delegates. It is still a little early for them to be elected but individual letters are coming in. We are delighted to know that the President of the Association of Finnish Nurses, Mrs. Mannerheim, hopes to come, and with her, Ellen Nylander, who spent a winter at Teachers College. There is a chance that Miss Frederick may come, her hospital at Bellinzona being practically finished. Mrs. Klose writes from India that several nurses from that country hope to attend. She does not say that she is coming herself but we shall still expect her. Sister Agnes Kuhl and a goodly group of Germans are coming, and from England we shall have about twenty-five at least, among them all our true and tried friends and former delegates. Miss Maclean writes that New Zealand is very far away (somehow we had thought of it as quite near to California) but that most likely Mrs. Holgate will come, and the matron of Christchurch Hospital, Miss Thurston. We confidently expect also, Hide Chung and some of the American nurses living in China, and we shall not feel that it is a real congress if our members from Japan do not come. Through Mr. C. E. Dagnett, at the Office of Indian Affairs, we are hoping to get into touch with nurses of our own Indian races and to bring some of them to the meetings.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL

A brief and incomplete message from England brings a rather surprising bit of news. It indicates that our idea of an educational memorial published fully and widely immediately after the Congress in Cologne in August, 1912, has been so much approved by others, hitherto standing aloof from international relations, as to be actually—what shall we say?—taken? Perhaps in the tactful language of Shakespeare's day "conveyed" is better. But enough exact detail is not yet to hand for definite statement. All that we know at this time is that an educational memorial in the nature of a special course has been decided upon by King's College, London, at the request of "another memorial fund." Later news will be fuller in its detail. It is evident, however, that the Kings College work does not by any means constitute a Department of Nursing and Health, which is the ideal of the International Council of Nurses, and we shall therefore keep on steadfastly and with unabated determination to collect international funds, from nurses and from the laity, for our own Memorial. As we go to press further information comes too late for insertion, and next month we shall make the whole situation clear and plain.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ORIENT

Tuberculosis is one of the most serious public health problems of the Orient. Active organizations to fight this disease have been formed in Japan, the Philippines, India, and Australia. A movement is on foot for a national organization in China and in a number of cities local work has been started. While no accurate figures are available, those who are in position to know claim that consumption takes annually from 500,000 to 1,000,000 lives in China alone. In India the death rate is fully as high, and on account of caste distinctions and native superstitions, the problem of prevention and treatment is peculiarly difficult. The Japanese government has taken a hand officially in the control of tuberculosis, and is co-operating with two well organized private associations. The death rate, while very high, is lower than in China and India. Under the direction of the United States Public Health Service a movement for the prevention of tuberculosis in the Philippines has also been organized.—*National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.*

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE

IN CHARGE OF

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

WHAT EVERY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE SHOULD KNOW

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, R. N.

Inter-State Supervising Nurse, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Before starting out in her work, a public health nurse should make a preliminary survey, not only of the physical aspects of the community she is to cover, but especially of the conditions of life of its citizens and the possibilities for bettering them. Her efforts must be directed not only towards the especial relief that falls within her scope, but also the general relief that can be offered by the civic authorities, social and philanthropic agencies and the preventive measures that municipalities take for the protection of their citizens.

Survey of Conditions and Needs. The fundamental knowledge essential to a public health nurse is the number of people in the community and in the particular district assigned to her. In that district she should know approximately the percentage of each nationality and the exact neighborhoods where certain nationalities have established a colony. She should have a general idea of the number of people in each industry and also in what industries certain nationalities engage. Her specific information should include the conditions of work in these industries, hours, sanitation, diseases resulting from such industries and how far these conditions affect the people in her district. She should know what the health regulations require in order that she may recognize their evasion or defiance. She should know what are generally considered by modern employers as social obligations in the way of making the environment of their employes wholesome and pleasant.

The public buildings in her field of action should be one of the first concerns of the public health nurse. The number and location of churches; of public baths, both those maintained by the civic authorities and those supported by private organizations for public use; of libraries, and the hours and days open; where the representative of the Legal Aid Society can be found. Information of this kind is absolutely essential to her work. She should even know how many saloons are in her dis-

trict and where they are. The source of the town water supply and its chemical analysis may at some time help her to determine the cause of some disease that becomes prevalent in a community.

As to the life of the individuals in the community, she should know the average wage for the member of the family who supports it and that of the other members who contribute to its support. This knowledge, together with that of the minimum wage law, may place her in the position of correcting abuses of employers in the district. She should be able to show the housewife how to live most economically and wholesomely within her means; what foods have the greatest nutrition and what sort of diet best suits an invalid, if there be any in the family. She should be able to plan a family budget, showing just what percentages of the total income should be spent for food, clothing, rent, amusements and emergencies.

General Relief and Social Agencies. It is inevitable that in the course of her work the visiting nurse will find cases of poverty and illness. She should be able to direct families in need to the proper sources of relief. She should be thoroughly familiar with the various philanthropic and civic agencies where the needs of these families can be met in various ways, by money, work or advice. She should know where the various relief societies are located, what fields they cover, and how the applicant should register his requirements. She should know what convalescent homes are maintained by the various philanthropies and have at her finger tips information about summer homes and fresh air camps maintained by the various organizations, and how to get entrance to them.

In every live community there are recreation centers for working girls, as well as homes for self-supporting girls, where they can live cheaply, decently and independently. The visiting nurse should be able to tell the people in her district of these institutions and of settlement houses, the classes conducted there, the recreation afforded, and of all their activities.

She should know the location of the milk stations in her district and should persuade mothers to take advantage of them. She should know of all the institutions for defectives and delinquents, schools, classes and homes for the blind, deaf, feeble-minded and crippled children; and what provision is made for dependents who find themselves without means of support.

She should know what schools in her district are used as social centers, and what are their facilities for recreation and education; where the open air classes are held and how to obtain entrance to these classes. She should know where evening classes are held in the public schools and what subjects are taught and what previous training is necessary in

order to enter them. The play-grounds are particularly her province, and she should be able not only to inform parents where their children can have room to play, but she should urge them to let their children take advantage of these opportunities and keep off the streets.

The moving picture shows of the neighborhood should be visited to see if all the laws in regards to ventilation and exits are complied with and if the films shown are decent and of educational value.

Preventive Agencies. Modern social work tends not only to alleviate the conditions under which the poor live but it aims to forestall the necessity for relief by preventing disease, providing work for wage earners and giving subnormal and weak children a chance of securing an education best adapted to their strength. The work of such agencies is probably the most important, because the most constructive, of all social work. It is important that in the rush of relief work, the visiting nurse should not forget that by making use of these agencies she will lighten the work of her profession in the next generation.

Probably the greatest care is, and should be exercised to anticipate cases of tuberculosis. Where the father or mother of a family has been tuberculous, the children should be watched for symptoms. Even before they develop, if the child does not seem to have the necessary resistance, it should be sent to one of the many institutions provided for such cases.

Of course, the various laws that are the direct result of the experience of social workers should be understood and interpreted to those for whose benefit they are intended. Laws regarding infant life, midwifery, child labor, compulsory education and other social legislation should not only be fully explained, but reported where they are not fully enforced.

Tenement house laws are perhaps the most frequently evaded; and these evasions should be reported, as well as the general housing needs and sanitary provisions in her district. In addition to a knowledge of legislation about housing, she should be thoroughly familiar with the sanitary code and know the work of the board of health, the names of its departments and officials.

Medical Relief. This very limited field of her activities is usually the only one for which the public health nurse is given credit. It is undoubtedly the most important, though not the only field for her activities. The location of hospitals and sanitariums, their visiting hours, the proper method of application for entrance, the different diagnostical institutions, the hospitals for special diseases, this knowledge is almost as important as is the ability to tell where free dispensaries can be found and the hour to apply to them. She should know what to do in case of an emergency, illness or accident taking place at some distance

from a hospital, and how to obtain transportation for an invalid who must be taken to some other town.

Her work will probably bring her frequently into touch with other nursing organizations. She should know what these are and their special field in order to coöperate with them wherever she can. Quick disposition must frequently be made of patients, so it is her duty to know just what to do with maternity cases, contagious cases and incurables.

She must have the addresses of the physicians in her district and especially of city physicians. She should know what has been accomplished by the medical inspection of schools; whether the schools in her district are so inspected; if so how often; what is done for children requiring medical attention; if they have school nurses in attendance, and where free dental clinics are established.

Her work will, if it is done thoroughly and constructively, keep her in close touch with all kinds of community needs. The tendency of most nurses to specialize on certain kinds of cases must be zealously avoided. The modern public health nurse must be a sort of general practitioner, who enters into the whole life of her patient and her community as guide, philosopher and friend.

ITEMS

Kentucky.—Elizabeth Davison, City Hospital, Reading, Pa., who is working for the Kentucky Anti-Tuberculosis Commission as a state visiting tuberculosis nurse, has persuaded the colored people of Henderson to have a colored health league and to support a colored visiting nurse. This is a splendid piece of work, both for Miss Davison and for our Kentucky colored citizens.

Indiana.—Monica Makielski, graduate Epworth Hospital, South Bend, the visiting nurse of South Bend, is also a member of the local Board of Health. In as far as we know, this is the first time that a graduate nurse and a public health nurse has ever received the appointment as member of the Board of Health.

Massachusetts.—Elizabeth M. Allen, Massachusetts General Hospital, after a year's work at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, has accepted the position of Social Worker for the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary. Mary C. Perkins, Boston Children's Hospital, has been appointed a member of the staff of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Chicago.

Michigan.—Curry D. Breckinridge, Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, is touring Michigan as State Tuberculosis Nurse, spending a month in each of the twelve towns that sold the largest number of red cross seals last year. The month of June was spent in Alpena, and the citizens of Alpena have been very much aroused and pleased by her investigations and original talks. The newspapers in particular have been of special assistance in reporting her work and they have been most generous in their commendation of it. The Alpena Visiting Nurse Association was made the beneficiary of a purse containing $[illegible] collected by the members of the Michigan Bankers Association, which recently met in Alpena. The gift was a complete surprise to the directors of the Association, but none the less welcome.

Kansas.—Four nurses of Kansas are taking the summer course at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy and are planning to go from the course to the Visiting Nurse Association for some practical experience in public health nursing. They are Rosella Ross, Christ Hospital, Topeka, Clara E. Johnson, Arlotta Long, Lillian Davis, all graduates of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City.

Laura A. Neiswanger, field agent of the Kansas Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has recently assisted in organizing a Public Health Nursing Association in Leavenworth. They hope to have their first nurse on duty by September 1.

Rebecca Toupe, recently in Rahway, N. J., has taken charge of the public health nursing work in Galena, Kansas. This is a zinc and lead mining town, and is quoted as having the unenviable reputation of a death rate from tuberculosis of 60 per cent above the average death rate. It is twelve miles from Webb, Mo., another mining town, where the death rate from tuberculosis is said to be the highest in the United States.

The University of Kansas has held a one week's institute for health officials for several years and this year the Public Health nurses of Kansas were invited to participate. Four nurses attended the course, which was held at the Rosedale University Hospital in Kansas City. This week's work proved so successful that the programs of future years are to include Public Health Nursing topics and more nurses are to be asked to attend this course. Rosedale University Hospital is the hospital of the University of Kansas Medical School. This interesting course for health officials was originated by Dr. S. G. Crumbine, Dean of the Medical School and Secretary of the State Board of Health, better known perhaps, as the "Swat the Fly Man," and as the man who introduced the individual drinking cup into the United States. Kansas was the first state to pass a law requiring individual drinking cups on railway trains. This was brought about through the interest taken by Dr. Crumbine in the case of a young girl who went to a local physician for treatment for a sore mouth. It was proved that she was suffering from syphilitic infection, which was probably due to the common drinking cup which she had used on the train during a three-days' journey from her home to Kansas. Every other possible source of infection was eliminated before the physician finally decided this was undoubtedly the way in which it was contracted. The physician was a member of the State Board of Health and told the story at a Board meeting. The case interested Dr. Crumbine and other members so much that the present state law in Kansas is the result.

Chicago.—The Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago has taken charge of three baby tents this summer, opened June 22, for the care of sick babies in the congested districts. Mrs. M. Pearl Ringland, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, the North Side supervisor for the Visiting Nurse Association, is in charge of the tent work. Fifteen graduate nurses representing eight states, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Texas, and Canada, are taking the summer course at the School of Civics and Philanthropy in Chicago. Besides the four Kansas nurses mentioned above, the group contains Anne Hansen, a Chicago Visiting Nurse Association Supervisor, Blanche Swainhardt, and Charlotte Ludwig of the Cleveland Public Health Nursing groups.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

VACCINATION AGAINST HAY FEVER.—A writer in *The Lancet* thinks that the treatment of hay fever with a pollen vaccine has been successful; the immunity conferred by it lasts for one year, at least, after treatment has been discontinued.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBJECTIVE FACTORS IN EATING.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, quoting from a Berlin contemporary, emphasizes the fact that food may fail in its chief purpose unless it appeals to the senses of sight, smell and taste. Appetizing seasoning, freshly-prepared dishes and variety in the mode of preparation are essential. The senses of smell and taste recognize chemical changes more surely than they can be detected by chemical tests. Warmed-over dishes, especially vegetables, are not as palatable as freshly-cooked ones; some chemical change has occurred, rendering them less wholesome. Loss of appetite, disgust, nausea, vomiting, and eventually some disease resulting from deficient diet may follow. Loss of relish is the first warning that the food is unsuitable.

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION.—*The Medical Record* says that Major F. F. Russell, U.S.A. Medical Corps, states that the results of anti-typhoid vaccination in the army have proved the value of the measure. In 1912, in the entire army of 90,000 men, there were only three cases of typhoid fever and no fatalities. Neither of the three men affected had been vaccinated. He recommends its use for children. Its success could only be compared to the practical extermination of smallpox by vaccination.

TREATMENT OF FURUNCLES.—*The Interstate Medical Journal* states that a German surgeon recommends ichthyol and iodine in the treatment of boils. The skin over the infected area is painted with tincture of iodine for some distance. An ointment of ten per cent ichthyol vaseline is spread on a gauze compress and applied, kept in place by cotton and a bandage. In hard furuncles, pure ichthyol is used. The skin is cleansed with benzine every day and the treatment repeated. If the iodine is too irritating, its use is discontinued.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association* states that Schmidt, a German physician, thinks the majority of cases of pain in muscles and nerves are infectious or of toxic infectious

origin. The sudden onset of lumbago, he believes, is caused by the injury from the toxin on the muscular fibers, strained by the movement. Muscular rheumatism is a neuralgia of the sensory nerve fibers in the muscle. Myalgia and neuralgia have been cured by removal of the tonsils, or evacuation of an empyema, thus removing the poison focus.

A Practical Beauty Hint.—A medical journal reprints from *The Southern Mercury* the following hint for obtaining a natural healthy color. Get one pot of rouge and one rabbit's foot. Bury them two miles from home, and walk out and back once a day to see that they are still there.

Tango Foot.—*The Medical Record* observes that the modern dances are causing distinct symptoms arising from the over-straining of certain muscles and tendons of the foot and ankle. Pain in the front of the foot is complained of and a stiffness in extension and flexion is noticed. Great flexibility of the ankle, with much movement of this joint, is required by the complicated steps of the maxixe and hesitation waltz. Rest is the first requisite in treatment; cessation from dancing and limitation of walking. Massage, with alcohol, or soap liniment is beneficial.

Home Treatment in Tuberculosis.—*The British Medical Journal* says that home treatment depends for its success on careful attention to details. The problem is one of hygiene rather than of therapeutics.

Scrofula.—*The Edinburgh Medical Journal* states that scrofula is something more than a variety of tubercular infection. It is an abnormal condition in which the body is hypersensitive to various infectious agents, including tubercle bacilli. This abnormal condition is usually known as status lymphaticus.

Disturbances Due to Dietary Deficiency.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, reporting experiments by French observers, says that pigeons fed on one kind of grain exclusively,—polished rice, or barley, developed typical beri beri. The facts observed tend to throw light on the pallor, weakness and dyspepsia of infants fed too exclusively on any one substance.

Asphyxia of the New Born.—A writer in a German medical journal describes a method practiced by him in reviving the new born when asphyxiated. He holds the child facing him, with his forefingers in the arm pits, entering from the back. His thumbs meet on the front of the child's throat and prevent its head drooping too far forward. The other three fingers of each hand grasp the back of the chest. The child thus held firmly, with its arms flexed and pressed against its sides, is shaken from the wrists, not hard but rapidly, 120 to 150 times a minute. In a few seconds the air can be heard entering the air passages. The

child is then suspended by the feet; the mucus runs out of its mouth and nose. The movements are repeated, unless breathing is established. It can be done before the umbilical cord is cut and the originator says it is the only way to get air into passages clogged with secretions.

THE SYPHILIS GERM.—In an article on syphilis in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, it is stated that it was on March 3, 1905, that Schaudinn first saw *spirochaeta pallida*, the cause of syphilis. The disease had been studied clinically for over four hundred years, and many of its symptoms and their treatment were well understood. In spite of this, the cause was unknown. In 1911, Noguchi cultivated the germ in pure culture and made his remarkable product, luetin, which detects the disease in its most obscure forms.

MEAT.—In a paper on meat, in the same journal, some interesting facts are noted. No marked chemical difference exists between red and white meats. Meat having considerable amounts of fat deposited between its fibres, as pork, does not digest as readily as lean meat, such as beef. The delicate, tender portions of porterhouse steak, roast beef, tender lamb chops and the breast of a chicken, or bird, cause less gastro-intestinal disturbance in those with imperfect digestion than do other meats. In acute rheumatic conditions, meat is withheld because it produces more acidity and thus diminishes the alkaline salts of the blood. Alcohol taken with meat results in the excretion of more than the normal amount of uric acid. The cure of tuberculosis is aided by a moderate daily amount of meat. Most neurasthenics need meat. Although meat broths offer little nutrition, they may stimulate the circulation, the nervous system and also nutrition; by stimulating the digestive secretions they aid the digestion of other foods. Thus beef tea may be of marked benefit in serious illness.

SCARCITY OF NURSES IN ENGLAND.—Sir Victor Horsley, speaking at Leeds not long ago, said the country ought to have fifty per cent more trained nurses than it had, and they should be registered and made a profession.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WANTED—BACK REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS' SOCIETY.

DEAR EDITOR: Will you please allow me to ask through your Letter Department if there is anyone who has the back numbers of the reports of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools? We need 1893 and 1894 to complete the file of the Society, and we have requests to furnish libraries with complete files. Anyone who has any that she is willing to dispose of, from 1893 up to 1911, with the exception of 1909, is requested to communicate with me.

SARA E. PARSONS,
Secretary National League of Nursing Education.

Massachusetts General Hospital,
Boston, Mass.

PLANS FOR A CLUB HOUSE

DEAR EDITOR: The nurses of Worcester are planning to build a club house, and would be very glad to hear from others who have had experience along this line. Our idea is to have a club room, library and kitchenette on the ground floor, and rooms for the Nurses' Central Registry upstairs. We would like to profit by the experience of others in methods of raising funds.

I. H. T.

Massachusetts

[Short replies to this request will be published in the Letter Department, and any article on the subject, that is suitable for publication, will be paid for at our regular rates.—ED.]

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

DEAR EDITOR: I am an R. N. and a subscriber to the Journal, which I read with pleasure as well as profit. I have gained much valuable information from it. Especially are the state board examination questions sought after by our nurses in training and by graduates as well. I would ask whether it is possible to have the answers to these questions published. A great many of our nurses are so anxious to have them, and they say it requires so much of their time to study them up while in training. I feel that if this could be done it would add much to your list of subscribers.

Virginia R. N.

[If any state board, in sending the questions, would send also the best answer given to each question, the JOURNAL would be happy to publish them, but we believe it is far better for nurses to spend the necessary time to study out the answers than to receive them ready-made, without research.—ED.]

THE CARE OF THE BREASTS

DEAR EDITOR: I have just been reading the paper, Care of the Breasts, in the JOURNAL. In regard to sore or cracked nipples, I would like to call to notice the little lead nipple shields which are apparently little known. In several cases,

during my training in a large maternity ward, and in three or four cases on private duty, I have found these shields very useful. They can be made thoroughly aseptic by simple boiling, are easily secured and cleaned. I have found them obtainable at almost every drugstore, and have usually paid fifty cents a pair for them. They may be held in place by a little band, and are worn only between nursings.

Dr. DeLee, in his Obstetrics For Nurses, says, "The theory is that the lactic acid in the milk acts on the lead, and the nipple is bathed continuously in a sort of lead water application. This explanation has been questioned, but the fact remains that the little appliance is very successful in curing cracked and ulcerated nipples." In connection with the lead shield I have used the glass nipple shield during nursing, only just so long as the nipple was too sore to allow the baby to nurse from it directly.

This is a simple, not costly and clean device, and very effective.

Wisconsin. E. K. D.

A REMEDY FOR CHAFING, AND A WARNING

Dear Editor: I happened to be in a family recently where the three and a half year old boy was desperately ill, and a beautiful, healthy, but very fat baby of nine months had not quite so much attention as usual. After a few warm days, and before anyone realized it, his buttocks and the creases in the groins became perfectly raw, and part of the time bled. We used every precaution, trying not to let him be wet at all and using all the different powders and mixtures of salve and powder that I could think of, but with no improvement whatever. One day I made a mixture of lycopodium powder and pure oxide of zinc, equal parts, and it practically healed over night. In twenty-four hours the skin was not even red. I had tried each of these alone, but the lycopodium has no medicinal quality, and the oxide of zinc alone just made a paste that rolled up in balls, as there was so much exudate there, but together, the powder was drying and the oxide of zinc healing.

Another experience I had might be of help to others. I was assisting at an operation in the country where the house was lighted by gasoline lights. It was at night, and an other could not be used, on account of its inflammable qualities, the anesthetist gave chloroform. It was very well given, and not more used than was absolutely necessary, but we soon felt a terrible choking sensation in our throats and had the doors opened to relieve it. Everything seemed favorable for the patient at first, but the next day he showed signs of nephritis, and died on the third day. We found out later that the combination of the two gases forms a very poisonous gas, which is heavy, so we did not notice it till it had gotten up to our level.

Maryland. S. M. T.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Dear Editor: I inclose a clipping sent me by a Massachusetts nurse (the clipping is headed: "Didn't learn enough by mail. No correspondence school graduates who took state veterinary examinations last year were allowed to practice.") to show you that even the veterinary surgeons are fighting the correspondence schools. It does not seem to me that we, as nurses, are delinquent to fight the correspondence schools of nursing. I, personally, have sent protests to

two magazines to which I subscribe, about printing such advertisements, viz., the *Delineator* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*. If every nurse in the country would protest, the editors might notice it, but one lone nurse protesting is not noticed. These same magazines advertise that for the benefit of their subscribers they only take advertisements from reputable firms. Who can reconcile the two facts? Also who makes the reputations of the schools from which they accept the advertising?

New York. E. C.

A HOME-MADE HOSPITAL DOLL

Dear Editor: The question of what kind of a dummy or doll to use in teaching practical nursing procedures, is one that most instructors are called upon to solve. Several varities may be purchased, and they prove more or less satisfactory, but the best of these are rather expensive.

A good way to get a doll that is warranted to be cheap and satisfactory, is to make one. Some time ago a doll of this kind was made at Bellevue and it proved very useful. Following this suggestion we have just finished one at St. Luke's. The cost of the doll, not considering the time that was required to make it, was $7.22. The materials used were as follows: rubber cloth (double width) 2¾ yds.; cotton waste, 12 rolls; rubber gloves, (white), 1 pair; hair; mask.

As we had no pattern, a great deal of time was spent in cutting one. This was the most difficult part of the task. After cutting the cloth, we made the doll in this way: the legs were finished separately and the trunk, head and arms made together. The whole was stuffed tightly with cotton waste, weights being put into the feet, arms, head and body. The joints furnished one of the greatest problems. The elbow and knee joints were made by inserting fairly large gussets at the proper places. At these points the packing was put in more loosely and the result was a freely movable joint. By loosely packing the shoulder, we allowed for a fair degree of motion at that point. The hands were made by packing the fingers of the rubber gloves and connecting them to the bottom of the arms. Before the body was finished we grew ambitious and decided to put in a tube which would make it possible to teach vaginal douching on this dummy. This proved rather difficult but we succeeded in getting it in place and also in working out a better plan to use another time. We believe that it would be comparatively easy to fit in a tube in the following way: Have the open end of the tube fitted into a flange, the back of which has been roughened and around the circumference of which a number of holes have been pierced. Cement to this roughened surface a large square of rubber cloth, the rubber being in contact with the metallic surface. This can then be placed inside the body, the square of rubber being stitched to the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the trunk, and the outside rubber stitched to the square around the tube, through the holes in the flange. Any spaces could be filled in with rubber cement. Naturally this tube must be put in at a sufficient angle to permit of free drainage and this fact must be kept in mind while packing the body. To insert a tube in this manner would necessitate leaving the head open, the trunk, and arms being stuffed through this opening. This would also give the opportunity for covering up some of the cruder stitches with the hair and mask and would insure a neater result. The bottom of the body and the top of the legs were finished by binding with white tape and the two were whipped together with strong thread. Over the rubber face was placed an ordinary theatrical mask, which had been given a coat of white varnish. For the hair was used a transformation,

bought at a department store for $1.82. This was doubled and sewed down the center of the head from the middle of the forehead to the nape of the neck. The result is that it can be combed and braided in the most approved hospital style.

Finished, the doll has many advantages. First it is much lighter than the ordinary dummy and can be handled with less effort both on the part of the instructor and the student. For this reason alone it would be worth the cost and the trouble of making, since it would prove of decided advantage in the practice work of the new pupil. Second, it can be used for all manner of baths, from a cleansing one to a tub. Third, it stands steaps, poultices and all manner of external applications nicely. It can also be given a hypodermic injection, and it is possible to use it for dry cupping if a piece of dental rubber is pinned snugly over its chest. Fourth, it makes a good subject for bandaging and can be put into any position, knee-chest and Sims, included.

The pattern for the doll is being sold, the proceeds being devoted to the Teachers College Alumni Scholarship Fund.

New York. HELEN LILLIAN BRIDGE.

LETTERS FROM NAVY NURSES

IV

DEAR SEVEN: The break of three months in my letters has been filled with numerous and sad experiences. There was no heart for writing of our life and work while dear Miss C. was ill. It seemed incredible that one of our number should be stricken with typhoid fever; the first case in the Islands since 1901. Our anxiety is allayed, however, and our comrade is convalescing. She was a good patient and she will always testify to the gentle ministrations of the Chamorro nurse who assisted in caring for her. Every one has been most kind and considerate and we have realized that trouble drawn us nearer one another. Doubtless Miss C. will return to the States as soon as she is able to travel, and we are expecting the energetic member to leave this field of nursing by the next transport. I shall be left to welcome the relief nurses, and again witness the phases of adjustment common to all new arrivals.

Mrs. T., our three-hundred-pound patient, made a splendid recovery from her operation. She has gone to her home and will be waited upon by her little Chamorro maid to whom we taught many acts of attention which will be useful, in the future, to mistress and maid. Mr. T. is our devoted friend and has placed his services at our command. The good manners of these Islanders should often give us pause. No instruction of this kind is necessary as such manners emanate from kindness of heart, the foundation of all good breeding, regardless of color of skin. In contrast of size to Mrs. T., we have had two of our American Colony as patients, slender young women with typical American temperaments. They were adventurous home-women, who came cropper, resulting in shock and painful bruises.

One of our native nurses has "finished" and has gone to her home to care for a sister. This sister, one of our patients (tuberculosis), insisted upon going home as soon as she felt better. The improvement will not be permanent, I fear, as the natives shut their houses tight at night to keep out evil spirits, and years of training will be required to overcome this deeply rooted superstition.

Each added convenience to our equipment gives us spasms of joy, unknown to those who pursue the even tenor of their way in well-equipped hospitals. The

carpenter is helping us by making lockers for soiled linen, bed pans and cleaning gear. The work, though progressing slowly, is well done and these additions are not temporary, but will wear well. This, alas, is not true of the linen. The methods of laundresses, with the help of stones for wash boards, are not conducive to long life of cotton fabrics and we have ceased to be pleased by the picturesqueness of "native women, at the brook, washing clothes." We are more inclined to grow a bit morose at the sight.

A mild typhoon is visiting us to-day and has necessitated the postponement of the tennis tournament and has also prevented the S.S. Supply from receiving her quota of guests for dinner. When we went home to luncheon we found Juan, our cook, using my trunk rope to tie the china closet: in explanation he said, "Mam—closet not good, earthquake come, dishes break." My comment that our china would fare less hardly from the earthquake than from his curious fingers left him unmoved; he continued to be the smiling self-satisfied Juan, pleased with his foresthought. Of course the memory of the earthquake of 1908 is vivid. This does not surprise those of us who have viewed the terrible hole near the leper colony, which bears testimony of the severity of that visitation.

The temperament which enables one to take up the task of the moment, to do one's best and leave the result, without wasting mental vitality in regretting or repining, is the temperament for success and happiness in our tropical service. But, really, are not these the attributes for success regardless of place or calling? There is but little difference where one works out the problems of life; it is the training that counts. Even in this out-of-the-world corner the good results of discipline and system are recognized and deeply appreciated. The editorial in a JOURNAL of recent date is one that all of us would do well to "read, learn and inwardly digest."

Our knowledge of the language of the island increases, but our communication with native nurses and patients depends more on the language of signs. Our hands now obey our minds with marvellous rapidity and our gestures are no longer stilly made. I am even losing much of the facial immobility which made me a subject for good natured jesting at our former station. Smiles are much more frequent and here, as in all other places, we find that a sense of humor is the leaven which leavenoth the whole trouble, and which makes life enjoyable under any conditions.

U. S. Naval Station, Guam. B. L.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL

The Prize Competition for the International Congress of Nurses, San Francisco, May 31–June 4, 1915.

Two prizes, one of $100 and one of $50 have been offered by Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service of the United States, for the best and second best invention by a nurse. Inventions entered in this competition are to be displayed at the exhibition to be held on the occasion of the third International Congress of Nurses, May 31–June 6, 1915. This exhibition is to be a part of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, February 20–December 4, 1915.

Inventions.—The inventions shall include any device invented by a nurse for the promotion of the comfort, relief or welfare of a sick person. Preference in the awarding of prizes will be shown to those inventions which have the greatest practical bearing and whose usefulness shall have been demonstrated in the most obvious manner by the models entered in the competition.

Directions for Applications.—(A) All persons intending to compete for these prizes must make application to Miss L. L. Dock, International Secretary, 265 Henry Street, New York City, before November 15, 1914, giving the amount of space, floor or wall, which will be required for the exhibition of their inventions.

(B) Applications for space must be accompanied by a letter of introduction from some organization represented in the International Council, or endorsed by representatives of the following countries:

List of Names.—Great Britain, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, 29 Upper Wimpole St., London, W. United States, Anne W. Goodrich, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Germany, German Nurses Association, Regensburger Str., 23 Berlin, W. 50. Holland, Miss Von Lanschot Hubrecht, Nic. Maesstraat 63, Amsterdam, Holland. Finland, Madame Mannerheim, Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors, Finland. Denmark, Danish Nurses' Association, Kronprinsessegade 53, Copenhagen. Canada, Mary Ard Mackenzie, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa. India, Mrs. Etha Butcher Kiess, Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Bombay. New Zealand, Hester Maclean, Government Buildings, Wellington, N. Z. France, Dr. Anna Hamilton, Rue Cassignol, Bordeaux. Italy, Amy Turton, care Queen Helena's Training School, Polyclinic Hospital, Rome. Japan, Miss Hagiware, Red Cross Hospital, Tokio. Switzerland, Emmy Oser, Platten str., 53 II Zurich. Sweden, Emmy Lindhagen, Serafimer Hosp., Stockholm. Norway, Miss B. Larsson, Hammerfestgt, 13 II Christiana. Australia, The Australian Tr. Nurses' Association, Equitable Building, Sydney, N. S. W. Royal Victoria Tr. Nurses' Association, 53 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria. China, Miss Chung, Women's Medical School Hospital, Tientsin. Cuba, Eugenie Hibbard, Hospital No. 1, Havana.

(C) Should the invention be eligible for competition notification will be sent to the applicant, together with directions for shipping.

Directions for Entries.—(A) Articles entered for this competition must be received at San Francisco on or before December 31, 1914. (B) All transportation

charges to and from the Exposition must be borne by the competitors. (C) All inventions entered must bear a card, first: explaining the operation of the device; second: the name and address of the inventor; third: the name of the training school and date of graduation of the inventor. (D) Exhibits must be left in the Exposition Building until the close of the Exposition. (E) Exhibitors who desire to set up their own exhibits may do so. (F) Further information can be obtained, if necessary, from the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, Mrs. Helen Criswell.

Award of Prizes.—Award of prizes will be made by a committee appointed by the International Council when it convenes in San Francisco in 1915.

Secretary, International Council of Nurses, Lavina L. Dock, 265 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Committee of Exhibits, Dr. Helen P. Criswell, Wake Robin Ridge, Los Gatos, Calif.

Committee on Specifications: Carrie M. Hall, Chairman, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass. Ada M. Carr, Instructive District Nursing Association, Boston, Mass. Nancy P. Ellicott, Rockefeller Institute, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Report of the Nurses' Relief Fund

May 1, 1914

RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	[illegible]
Nurses' Alumnae Association Pennsylvania Hospital	10.00
Interest on Bond (Atchinson, Santa Fe and Topeka)	20.00
Calendar Fund—L. A. Giberson, Chairman	250.00
German Hospital Alumnae Association, New York City	10.00
Calendar Fund—L. A. Giberson, Chairman	175.00
Calendar Fund—L. A. Giberson, Chairman	341.00
Mary B. Eyre, Denver, Col.	3.00
Oshkosh Nurses' Association, Wis.	10.00
National Homeopathic Graduates of Washington, D. C.	10.00
Elizabeth P. Lindheimer, New York City	1.00
Connecticut Training School	10.00
Bethesda Hospital Alumnae Association, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS

L. A. Giberson, Chairman, postage, expressage, printing circular letters, record book, etc.	[illegible]
Balance May 1, 1914	[illegible]
8 Bonds par value	[illegible]
	[illegible]

RECEIPTS

June 1, 1914

Previously acknowledged	$3969 74
Interest on bond, Illinois Central R. R. Co.	20 00
Emma Dunning (Pledge for three years)	1.00
Cooper Hospital Alumnae Association, Camden, N. J.	5.00
Illinois Training School Alumnae Association, Chicago	25.00
L. A. Gibeson, Chairman Calendar Fund	251.45
L. A. Gibeson, Chairman Calendar Fund	4 40
Graduates of the National Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C.	3.00
L. A. Gibeson, Chairman Calendar Fund	4.50
June 1, 1914	$4164.18
8 Bonds par value	8000.00
Total	$12164 18

July 1, 1914

Previously acknowledged	$4164.18
Roosevelt Hospital Alumnae Association, New York City	50.00
Graduate Nurses' Association of St. Louis	10.00
Jefferson Medical College Nurses' Association, Philadelphia	100.00
Alumnae Association Orange Training School, New Jersey (pledge for 5 years)	10.00
Wisconsin Association of Graduate Nurses	25.00
Lakeside Hospital Alumnae Association, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Edith Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
	$4370.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Exchange on cheques, Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	$1.70	
Design for Calendar	5.00	6.70
		$4363.48
8 Bonds par value		8000.00
Total, July 1, 1914		$12363.48

Contributions for the Relief Fund should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, R. N., Treasurer, 469 West 160th St., New York City, and cheques made payable to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

For information address L. A. Gibeson, R. N., American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash received for expenses of International Congress of Nurses, San Francisco, 1915:

Mrs. J. R. Roth, Pittsburgh, Pa.	$ 5.00
Graduate Nurses' Association of West Virginia	25.00
German Hospital Alumnae Association, New York City	25.00
Graduate Nurses' Association of St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
Alumnae Association Orange Training School for Nurses, New Jersey	15.00
Jefferson Medical College Nurses' Alumnae Association	25.00
Wisconsin Association of Graduate Nurses	50.00
Jefferson County Graduate Nurses' Club, Louisville, Ky.	5.00
Joe O'Connor, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Total	$[illegible]

July 1, 1914.

Contributions for the Nurses' Relief Fund should be sent to the general treasurer of the American Nurses' Association, Mrs. C. V. Twiss, 419 West 144th Street, New York City. Pledges for the expenses of the International Congress of Nurses at San Francisco, Cal., 1916, should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, treasurer, 419 West 144th Street, New York City, New York. Contributions for the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund, should be sent to Mary M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Report of the Isabel Hampton Robb Fund

Previously acknowledged	$[illegible]
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine	5.00
Louise M. Powell, University Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.	[illegible]
California State Nurses' Association	[illegible]
Emma E. Koch, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Alumnae Association, Orange Training School, Orange, N. J.	[illegible]
Oklahoma State Association	10.00
Marietta P. Barnaby, Heywood Memorial Hospital, Gardner, Mass.	2.00
Presbyterian Hospital Alumnae Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, Somerville Hospital, Somerville, Mass.	5.00
Massachusetts State Nurses' Association	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass.	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va.	[illegible]
Alumnae Association, German Hospital, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hartford Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]
St. Clair County Nurses' Association, Port Huron, Mich.	5.00
Vassar Brothers' Hospital Alumnae Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5.00
Illinois State Nurses' Association	[illegible]
St. Vincent's Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, New York City	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital Alumnae Association, Omaha, Neb.	5.00
Nurses' Alumnae Association, German Hospital, N. Y.	10.00
Nurses' Alumnae Association, Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.	10.00
Nurses' Alumnae Association, Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Mass.	5.00
Total	$[illegible]

All contributions should be sent to Mary M. Biddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., and all drafts, money orders, etc., should be made payable to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago.

MARY M. RIDDLE,
Treasurer.

NAVY NURSE CORPS

APPOINTMENTS.—Mary Frances Lowry, Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Va.; Amelia Mumm, Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, Ill., three years Colon Hospital, C. Z.; Emmeline Bauer, Emergency Hospital, Warren, Pa., Post-Graduate, Jones Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y.; Evelyn Sims, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Night Supervisor, Maryland General, Baltimore, Md.; Florence Vovis, Mercy Hospital, Muskegon, Michigan, Night Supervisor Jefferson Hospital, Richmond, Va.; Christine Dixon, Columbus State Hospital and Protestant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Jennie Natalie Johnson, East Side Hospital, Providence, R. I., Post-graduate, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, N. Y.; Mary Belle Struble, Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Special Nurse, Maternity Department, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Superintendent of Nurses, George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Superintendent, St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., Superintendent, Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Katherine A. Dunn, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York.

TRANSFERS. Pearl Smith, to Newport, R. I.; Helen A. Russell, to Chelsea, Mass.; Lillian M. Urch, to Newport, R. I.; Susie I. Fitzgerald, to Newport, R. I; Evelyn Sims, to New York, N. Y.; Bertha I. Prints, to New York; Beatrice G. Terrill, to Chelsea, Mass.; Christine Dixon, to New York; J. Natalie Johnson, to New York; Katherine Dunn, to New York; Antoinette Montferrand, to Mare Island, Cal.; Eva B. Moss, to New York, N. Y.; Margaret Pierce, to her home, Port Henry, N. Y.; Elizabeth Leonhardt, Chief Nurse, from Naval Hospital, Guam to Washington, D. C.

ASSIGNMENTS. Clare L. DuCou, Acting Chief Nurse, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Ethel R. Swan, Acting Chief Nurse, Naval Hospital, Canacao, P. I.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE. Lucy A. Keenan.

RESIGNATIONS. Marguerite Begley, Mary Calhoun, Eleanor C. Smith, Alice M. Annette.

LENAH L. HIGBEE,
Superintendent, Nurse Corps, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND HEALTH

The term of 1943-44 is over. Miss Nutting and Miss Goodrich have sailed for Europe, and the students have scattered, most of them to their homes, in the meantime. Some come back for summer school, others enter hospitals and visiting nurse associations for practical experience, while others go at once to new positions. From ten to twelve of the present class expect to return for a second year's work next fall, and two or three others will be back to complete the work for certificate or degree. Quite a number of applications are already in for next fall and also for the summer session which begins July 6.

The resources of the loan and scholarship funds and the few available opportunities for part-time work are all too inadequate to meet the many requests that come from nurses all over the country for some kind of assistance to enable

them to meet the expenses of the training. With the profession clamoring so loudly for better-prepared women, and many of the most attractive positions which come to the department going unfilled for lack of enough qualified applicants, the problem of helping these ambitious and promising students becomes a highly important one. It is gratifying to record two new scholarships this year, one from the Training School of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, and one from the Alumnæ of the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital, Philadelphia.

Some of the recent appointments from the classes of 1912-13 and 1913-14 are as follows: Mrs. Harriett E. Barnes to the Boston Dispensary, Boston, as Superintendent of Nurses; Helen Bridge becomes Assistant Superintendent and Instructor at Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Betsey Harris, Superintendent of Nurses, Children's Free Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; Helen Wood, Superintendent of Nurses, Children's Hospital, Boston; Grace McIntyre, Superintendent of Nurses, Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston; Amy Allison, Superintendent of Nurses, Douglas Hospital, Omaha, Neb.; Marion Parsons, Instructor, City Hospital, New York City; Amy Trench, Instructor, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; Bertha Myers, Assistant Superintendent, Atlantic City Hospital.

VERMONT

Rutland.—The Rutland Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of nine on the evening of June 20, in the hospital parlors. Mr. Field, president of the board of trustees, presided and addressed the graduates. An address was also given by Katharine DeWitt, assistant editor of the American Journal of Nursing and Secretary of the American Nurses Association. The diplomas were presented by the Mayor of Rutland. An unusual feature of the exercises was the presentation of a beautiful bunch of roses to Miss Aitken, the superintendent, on behalf of the class, by one of the graduates, with heartfelt words of appreciation and affection for all she had been to them. A reception followed the exercises, and the public was urged to see the latest improvements in the hospital, in which it takes a warm interest.

Springfield.—Springfield Hospital is having a change of superintendents, Louise Davis, who started the work, having retired with the gratitude and good wishes of all interested in the hospital. Her successor is Mary A. Cheyer, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and recently assistant superintendent at the City Hospital, Saginaw, Michigan.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts State Nurses' Association held its eleventh annual meeting at Hotel Lenox, Boston, on June 9. At 2 p.m. the Massachusetts State League of Nursing Education held its first annual meeting, Emma M. Nichols, president, in the chair. Mary M. Riddle gave a brief résumé of work done by the American Nurses' Association since its organization. A report was read from Charlotte M. Perry on work done previous to the organization of the Massachusetts League. Sara B. Parsons gave a report on Uniform Curriculum. The state meeting was called to order at 3 p.m., Miss Riddle in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Gordon of Newton opened the meeting with scripture and prayer. After disposing of the regular business, the subject of The Private Duty Nurse was discussed and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, that the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association put itself on record concerning the question of remuneration for trained nursing and hours of duty, as follows: "The State Association recognizes that the rate of remuneration is a matter that properly belongs to the employer and employee to settle between themselves: the Association would however record itself as believing that merit, demand and circumstances should determine the rate of charges, but that each private nurse should give to the directory in which she registers a minimum and maximum rate within which she will work. Exceptions to that scale should always be arranged for specifically in advance with the employer, so as to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

"The Association would also record itself as favoring a rate sufficient to cover personal expenses, believing that the indeterminate charges for laundry and ordinary car fares lead to undignified discussion of matters that should be the private concern of every nurse. The Association believes that the hours of duty must be left to the discretion of the doctor and nurse.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the recognized directories for nurses, to the Massachusetts Medical Association, and to any person or society that wishes to know how the Association stands on this question."

Adelaide E. Turner,
Miss McAffee,
Sara E. Parsons, *Chairman*.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: president, Mary M. Riddle; vice-presidents, Sara E. Parsons, Emma M. Nichols; recording secretary, Mrs. Roger W. Homer; treasurer, Esther Dart; corresponding secretary, Charlotte W. Dana; historian, Lucy L. Drown. Tea was served in the Rose-Room and a social hour enjoyed. In the evening the enrolled Red Cross nurses held their first annual dinner at the same hotel. Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes presided and acted as toast-mistress. One hundred and fifty guests were present, among them Governor Walsh; Dr. Holt, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, who also represented Mayor Curley; Mr. Masterson of the Long Island Hospital and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington of the Public Health Work. Mary M. Riddle responded to the toast The Ideal Nurse; Jennie R. Dix to Spanish War Nurses; Emma M. Nichols to National Committee of Red Cross Nursing Service. Sara E. Parsons and others spoke.

Boston.—Mrs. E. J. A. Higgins, who for over forty-one years has served faithfully and devotedly as superintendent of the Boston Lying-In Hospital since it reopened, January 1, 1873, was, on March 1, 1914, made superintendent emeritus. She is to live at the hospital in her own apartments and has been handsomely provided for by the trustees so long as she lives. Charlotte W. Dana succeeded to the position of superintendent.

Grace L. McIntyre, who in June completed a two years' course at Teachers College, Columbia University, has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. She took up her new duties July 1.

The Boston City Hospital graduated a class of forty-three members on May 29. The exercises were held in the surgical amphitheatre. Several hundred guests attended the reception held in the Vose House, the largest of the five homes occupied by the nurses. The semi-centennial observance of the opening of the hospital was held June 29, in the surgical amphitheatre, followed by a luncheon. Word has been received of some of the Alumnae of the hospital to the

following effect: Mary M. Riddle, class of 1888, Superintendent of Newton Hospital; Jessie E. Catton, class of 1889, superintendent of the Springfield Hospital, and Emma J. Jones, assistant superintendent, Rochester General Hospital, sailed for Europe, June 16. Anna L. Gibson, class of 1907, assistant matron superintendent of the Huntington Hospital, Boston, will spend the summer touring northern and southern Europe.

The Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Boston City Hospital held its annual meeting at the Convalescent Home, on June 2. The president, Miss Riddle, called the business meeting to order. The roll call was answered by classes, some responding for 1893, and ending with the large graduating class of 1914. It was voted to change the constitution so that any member wishing to pay $25.00 for life membership might do so. Those preferring to continue their membership with an annual assessment of $2.00 have that option. It was voted to put forth vigorous efforts to start a loan fund. A fair may be arranged for later in the season. The question of incorporation was broached, and left to the consideration of the members till the next annual meeting. The association had the great pleasure of entertaining Miss Drown who was able to make the trip from her New Hampshire home where she has been living since her retirement from the superintendency of nurses of the hospital. Dr. Rowe was also present.

Brocton.—Brocton Hospital held graduating exercises on June 31 for a class of six. The verandah of the nurses' home was used as a platform and the lawn below was the auditorium, making the graduation an unusually attractive outdoor event, with an informal reception afterward. The procession of alumnae, graduates and officers across the lawn from the hospital was a new feature. The address was given by Dr. Frederick A. Washburn of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The class pins were presented by Mrs. Lovell. In the evening the class was given a supper by Dr. Packard and Miss Smart.

RHODE ISLAND

An Amendment to the Rhode Island State Law for Registration of Trained Nurses was introduced at the last session of the legislature. The amendment, if passed, would have taken away the power of approval from the State Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses, and would have fixed the standard at twenty-five beds. The amendment did not pass.

Providence.—The Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association held its regular monthly meeting at the George Ide Chase Home on May 28. After the business meeting the members were entertained by Mrs. Harry Hale Goss, who gave a very interesting talk on The Garden of Allah. The Association held its annual meeting and election of officers at the same place. In the absence of the president, Miss Dearness presided. Mrs. Westcott was reflected president; Miss Dearness, vice-president; Mrs. Hazel W. Ruggles, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Ross Fraser, recording secretary and Edith M. Burke, treasurer. The treasurer reported a gift from the alumnae of fifty dollars to the Mission at Fatehpuhr, India, where one of the graduates is stationed. There was a large attendance. Tea was served on the upper verandah, by Miss Miller, dietitian at the hospital.

The Rhode Island League of Nursing Education and the Red Cross Nurses of Rhode Island held a joint meeting at Butler Hospital, on June 23. Miss Cleland presided. Miss Selley gave a most entertaining report of the convention at St. Louis.

The Providence Branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas held its annual meeting at St. Stephen's Church on St. Barnabas Day, June 11, with corporate communion at 7 a.m. Office and address were at 3.30 p.m., followed by a business meeting in the Guild House. The delegates appointed for the Council at Portland, Maine, October 13 and 14 were Beatrice Giles, active member, with Martha Bell as alternate, and Georgia Fiske, associate delegate, with Mary Harrison as alternate.

Newport.—Mary McCloud, president of Spanish-American War Nurses, is at present chief nurse of the Newport Naval Hospital.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford.—The Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses held commencement exercises, June 5, when a class of twenty-four members was graduated. Dr. G. C. F. Williams addressed the class and the diplomas and prizes were presented by Dr. P. H. Ingalls and Dr. O. C. Smith. Those who received prizes were as follows: senior year, first prize, $50, Bertha Henrietta Unshmier; second prize, $25, Alice Fanning; intermediate year, first prize, $50, Alice Keir; second prize, $25, Eva Crowdis; junior year, first prize, $50, Mary Malley second; prize, $25, Catherine Howard.

New Haven.—The Alumnae Association of the Connecticut Training School held its annual meeting on June 4, at The Shoreham, Morris Cove. The reading of the yearly reports and the election of officers were the most important parts of the business, with the additional report of the delegate to the American Nurses Association, Miss M. K. Stack, which proved a very entertaining and instructive paper. The officers remain the same, except the secretary, Mrs. Wilson, class 1906, who refused her name for another year and who has given valuable service in the past; a rising vote of thanks was accorded her, and Maude Churchill was elected her successor. Great credit is due the president, Anna Barron, for her wisdom in presiding, and in guiding the affairs of the association; also to the treasurer, Mrs. M. J. C. Smith, for her able management of the finances, and much satisfaction has been shown that both have been retained for another year. At the conclusion of the business, adjournment was made to the first Thursday in September. Then followed a shore dinner which was greatly enjoyed by about twenty persons.

NEW YORK

New York.—The Presbyterian Hospital celebrated, this year, the twentieth anniversary of its School of Nursing. The commencement exercises took place on the evening of May 10 and although this occasion always brings together a number of old graduates, the twentieth anniversary had an exceptionally large reunion. One of the traditional features of the commencement has been a procession of the nurses in uniform, grouped according to the year of their graduation. At 8.30, the orchestra rendered a march and the procession, numbering over two hundred, entered the assembly hall. First came superintendents of other hospitals and training schools, the head nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, and many graduates representing each of the twenty classes, followed by the pupils of the school. The groups of nurses belonging to the different years and classes were distinguished by the color of the flowers worn, the whole making an attractive picture. Last of all came the graduating class, with the superinten-

dent and officers of the school. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplin. Dr. Theodore G. Janeway gave an able address to the class. Mr. Sturgis, president of the Hospital, and chairman of the School of Nursing Committee, read, as is his custom, "The Order of Neighbors," symbolic of the school pin. He presented the diplomas, and Mr. Dulane, vice-president, the pins. Miss Maxwell, superintendent of nurses, fastened the much-prized pin on each new graduate, an honor and custom of long standing. A reception and dance followed.

Hahnemann Hospital held graduating exercises on May 21, in the hall room of the Seventh Regiment Armory. A class of ten graduated. Dr. C. I. Fisher, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, delivered the address. Mr. W. J. Merrill, vice-president, the presiding officer, presented the diplomas. Dr. W. H. VandenBerg, president of the Medical Board, presented the school pins, which were fastened upon the members of the class by Alice I. Twitchell, superintendent of the Training School. Dr. VandenBerg also presented to one of the class, who was considered the most worthy and deserving, a suit case fitted out with toilet articles, as well as everything most necessary for a nurse's work among private patients. This was given by Mrs. J. G. Cannon, wife of the president of the Board of Trustees. Three of the class received honorable mention for obtaining an average in their theoretical work of over 95 per cent. A member of the intermediate class was presented with a ten-dollar gold piece, by one of the surgeons, for the best charts, the printing, character and amount of information being considered.

The Polyclinic Hospital Training School has a new superintendent, Lois Card, a graduate of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital training school. Miss Card has been for some time superintendent of the Glens Falls Hospital and succeeds Grace Allison, who resigned from her position in June to take further work at Teachers College. Mr. John Gunn, who has been superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital for the past twenty years, has resigned and is succeeded by Dr. James G. Norris of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The New York County Registered Nurses' Association held its annual meeting on June 2, when the following officers were elected: president, Elizabeth R. Golding; vice-president, Irene Taylor; recording secretary, Jean Hayman; corresponding secretary, Beatrice M. Bunker; treasurer, Emma Dunning; trustee for three years, Sophie V. Kiel; executive committee, Jennie Greenthal, Isabel M. Stewart, Josephine Hughes; chairman of committees, Credential, Annie McEdwards; By-laws, Irene Yeoman; Press and Publication, Anna G. Maxwell; Finance, Jennie M. Greenthal; Lectures and Papers, Mrs. G. V. Tuley; Legislative, Anne W. Goodrich; Public Health, Mrs. Humphreys. It was decided to hold meetings five times during the year, October, December, February, April and June. This gives opportunity for more frequent discussion. The hourly nursing service of the Central Directory has proved so much of a success that a second nurse will soon be employed for the work. A fund of about $[illegible] is already available for the salary of the second nurse. Miss Dolliver, registrar of the Directory, has resigned her position, after establishing the directory on a firm basis, the work of several years.

The Metropolitan Hospital Training School for Nurses held graduation exercises on May 21.

Brooklyn.—The Methodist Episcopal Hospital Alumnæ Association gave a dinner and dance to the graduating class of 1916 on May 23. Florence

Gunn has accepted a position as nurse in charge of a ward at the Harper Hospital, Detroit.

The Long Island College Hospital Alumnae Association entertained the graduating class of 1924 at a dance at the club house on May 28. At the April meeting of the Association, the Alumnae were addressed by Mrs. Rogers, former superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital Training School, on the Nurse Practice Act.

The Broome Hospital Training School Alumnae Association held its regular monthly meeting on June 2. An unusually large number was present. Five new graduates were elected to membership. The report of the proceedings of the convention of the American Nurses' Association was submitted by the delegates, Miss Hardy and Miss Brocher, and was enjoyed by all. A lawn fête was held on the hospital grounds on May 22, an ideal day insuring a large attendance. The proceeds, nearly $200, will be applied upon the debt on the club house. No meetings will be held during the summer months, the next one to be held on the first Tuesday in October.

Poughkeepsie.—The Hudson Valley League for Nursing Education was very delightfully entertained by Miss Doyo and Miss McCrimmen at the Vassar Brothers Hospital, on June 6. After a short business session, the members enjoyed an automobile trip to various points of interest about the city. The next meeting will be held with Miss Littlefield at the Homeopathic Hospital, Albany, on Saturday, Sept. 20 at 2.30 p. m. The election of officers will take place at this time.

Troy.—The Troy Hospital Alumnae Association held a banquet at the Hotel Rensselaer on June 16, when the members of the graduating class were the guests of honor. Frances Galvin, president of the Association, gave an address of welcome, to which Maude Bailey, president of the class, responded. Lillian Fell read the class prophecy. Miss Cunningham gave a talk on Public Health Nursing. After the banquet, Dr. D. W. Hunton addressed the graduates. Dancing was enjoyed later. Graduates of the hospital are holding the following positions: Margaret Waddell, district nurse for St. John's Church; Catherine Corcoran, tuberculosis nurse; Anna Cunningham, member of the district nursing association; Josephine Hand, school nurse; Mary Hart, resident nurse at the County Hospital; Julia Littlefield, superintendent, Homeopathic Hospital, Albany.

Albany.—The Nurses' Home of the Albany Hospital was opened on May 28. It is one of the finest in the country, beautifully situated and equipped with all comforts.

Auburn.—The Auburn City Hospital held commencement exercises for a class of eight members on May 16, at the Second Presbyterian Church. A reception followed at the nurses' home. On the afternoon of May 12, the Graduate Nurses' Association enjoyed a talk given by Mrs. Charles Stevenson of Brooklyn on Red Cross Nursing.

Binghamton.—Martha A. Shaw, who has been for two years superintendent of nurses at the National Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been made superintendent of the City Hospital.

Rochester.—The Monroe County Registered Nurses' Association gave a strawberry festival and dance on the evening of June 16. It was well attended and the sum of $60 was cleared for the benefit of the central directory.

The Homeopathic Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of fourteen on the evening of May 28. The address was given by Dr. Applegarth, the diplomas

were presented by Mrs. Harper Sibley. The alumnae association held its annual banquet at Hotel Seneca, on May 21, with the members of the graduating class as guests. Doris Van Zandt was toast mistress.

The Park Avenue Hospital Training School for Nurses held graduating exercises on June 5, followed by a reception and dance.

The Lee Private Hospital graduated a class of six members on June 8. The address was given by Rev. A. W. Beaven and diplomas were presented by Mrs. L. L. Williams, president of the Training School Board.

Buffalo.—The Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of ten on May 21. The pins were presented by Dr. Cook; the diplomas, by Mr. Robertson, president of the Board of Governors. Rev. Robert J. MacAlpine gave the address. The exercises were followed by a reception, supper, and dancing. Miss Harris, second assistant superintendent, has resigned to be married. She is succeeded by Miss Felton, who has been a head nurse.

Canandaigua.—The Alumnae Association and the graduating class of the Frederick Thompson Memorial Hospital were pleasantly entertained by the superintendent of the hospital at a banquet on June 9. After the banquet a business meeting of the Alumnae Association was held, new members were accepted and officers for the following year were elected as follows: president, Mary McCarthy; vice-president, Mary Savage; secretary, Camilla Sale; treasurer, Dorothy Dayton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hazel Hall; chairman of executive committee, Almah Wheaton. Letters were read from all members of the Association who were unable to be present.

NEW JERSEY

The Board of Directors of the New Jersey State Nurses' Association held its regular quarterly meeting in the Free Public Library, Newark, on June 2. Arabella R. Creech presided. Reports were submitted by Mrs. M. E. O'Neill, Marietta B. Squire, Mary J. Stone, Helen Stephen, and Mrs. d'Arcy Stephen. In the Red Cross report it was stated that of twenty-five nurses reported for active service, seventeen were ready to start at short notice. Notice was given of the first examination to be held in Trenton, June 16, 17, and 18, by the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for those nurses who had been unable to take advantage of the waiver.

The New Jersey State Board of Examiners held its annual meeting on June 15. The same officers were reelected.

New Jersey State Board Examination, June 16-18, 1914:

Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Name in order the division of the alimentary canal. 2. Into how many classes are bones divided? Give an example of each. 3. Name the organs contained in the thorax, abdomen, skull, pelvis. 4. Give a brief description of the heart. What vessels carry the blood to the heart? What vessels carry it from the heart? 5. Name the two classes into which muscles are divided. 6. What is understood by origin and insertion of muscles? Name the principal muscles of the back. 7. Name two openings in the stomach. 8. How is the waste of the body eliminated? 9. Define normal pulse. Name principal points to be observed in deviations from it. 10. Give average rate of pulse during infancy, youth, adult.

Surgical Nursing.

1. How would you sterilize scissors, dressing forceps, scalpels and needles? 2. What are the means used to control hemorrhage? 3. After operation, how long

would you let a patient go without voiding urine before reporting it. 4. State in detail the care of a perineorrhaphy. 5. What are the symptoms of shock and how do they differ from those of hemorrhage? (b) How would you treat shock until physician arrives? 6. How would you prepare a room in a private house for an operation? 7. Outline briefly the care of a patient after an abdominal section. 8. Describe the Fowler's position and for what is its use. 9. Describe briefly the preparation for dressing a wound. 10. How would you sterilize silk ligatures and silk sutures?

Hygiene.

1. What are some of the sources of contamination of drinking water? 2. To what is much of the clogging of pipes of kitchen sinks due? How can it be prevented? 3. What is ventilation? 4. What is necessary to insure perfect ventilation? 5. What is the legal requirement in New Jersey concerning the public drinking cup? 6. Give the reasons for the crusade against the house fly. 7. Why are cleanliness, rest and recreation essential to health? 8. How should milk be cared for and how should milk utensils be cleaned? 9. Why are flies, insects, rats, etc., a menace to health?

Dietetics.

1. Why are drinks made from fruit juices especially valuable for fever patients? 2. Describe the process of making beef tea. 3. Name four uses of water in the body, and the value of milk as a food. 4. Name three diseases requiring special diet. Give proper menus for one meal in each disease. 5. Which is most easily digested, raw, soft, medium or hard boiled eggs? 6. Describe the care of milk. 7. What disease is often caused by impure milk?

Bacteriology.

1. What effect has prolonged sunlight on tubercle bacilli? 2. Name two conditions that favor the growth of all species of bacteria? 3. How do bacteria gain entrance to the body? 4. What is an infectious disease? 5. Name three methods by which germs may be destroyed. 6. Describe how flies may become carriers of disease. 7. Describe in detail the preparation of your hands before assisting at an abdominal operation. 8. Name two ways in which communicable diseases may be transmitted. 9. Why is a working knowledge of the principles of bacteriology necessary in the education of the trained nurse? 10. Define the following terms: incubation, asepsis, sterilization.

Medical Nursing.

1. (a) What special points must be remembered in nursing a patient taking open air treatment? (b) In cold weather how would you protect yourself and patient? 2. What are stupes used for and how would you administer them? (Give process in detail.) 3. What would you do to relieve a patient suffering from insomnia? 4. What measures can you take to encourage a patient to void urine before resorting to catheterization? 5. (a) What are the symptoms of hemorrhage? (b) In case of pulmonary hemorrhage what would you do before the arrival of the physician? 6. What would you do to prevent bed sores? 7. In charting perspiration as a symptom, what points should be noted? 8. How would you care for a paralytic case? 9. What precautions would you take in nursing a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and what instructions would you give the family and the patient? 10. What is the general care of a pneumonia case?

Materia Medica.

1. Mention the channels through which medicine is introduced into the circulation. 2. Write the tables of the Apothecaries' weight and measure.

3. How much salt should be added to one quart of water to make a normal salt solution? How would you prepare it in a private house? 4. Name two preparations of sun vaccine. Give the dose of each. 5. What precautions would you use in giving tr. ferri chloride, or other solutions containing iron? 6. What are the symptoms of an overdosage of morphine? Morphine? Give treatment for same. 7. What are the symptoms of strychnine poisoning? What are the symptoms of opium poisoning? Give the antidotes for strychnine and opium poisoning. 8. If told to give gr. 1/100 of strychnine by hypodermic injection and only tablets gr. 1/30 were available, how would you prepare the dose? 9. Complete the following table: ? oz = ℥. 1. ? oz = ʒ. 1. ? minims = oz. ? gr. = gm. ? oz. (Troy) = lb. What strength solution of creolin is usually prescribed for a vaginal douche?

Obstetric Nursing.

1. State what care you would give an obstetrical patient the first 48 hours after delivery. 2. What are the complications to be watched for during the puerperal period? 3. What is the function of the amniotic fluid, and why should membranes be preserved intact during the first stage of labor? 4. What important points should the nurse note and report regarding the lochia? 5. What care would you give the breasts to prevent infection? (b) If a mother was not to nurse the baby? (c) A baby's breasts if swollen? 6. Name the articles to have at hand for patient, doctor, and nurse during the progress of labor. 7. What is the placenta? (b) Why should it be carefully inspected after expulsion? 8. In case of post partum hemorrhage, what should a nurse do until the arrival of the physician? 9. What is the pelvis and of what bones does it consist? 10. What are the three stages of labor?

Diseases of Children.

1. What points would you emphasize in teaching a mother the preparation of artificial food for a sick infant? 2. What should be done for a child in convulsions before the arrival of the physician? 3. State the capacity of a normal infant's stomach. 4. Define certified, pasteurized, sterilized milk. 5. Mention some of the causes of diarrhoea in children and state briefly the care you would give such patients. 6. How would you give an enema to a very young child? (b) An anal douche? 7. When is a child, who has had scarlet fever, released from quarantine? 8. Describe the nurses' duties as to room, patient and herself in the care of a child ill with diphtheria. 9. Why is it beneficial for children suffering with adenoid growths to have them removed? 10. Give four causes of infant mortality.

Contagious Diseases.

1. When would you isolate a case of erysipelas and for what reason? 2. Name five contagious diseases. 3. (a) What are the common complications of scarlet fever? (b) State nursing care you would give the same. 4. Define incubation, invasion, immunity, desquamation, quarantine. 5. In the case of a contagious disease, what are the duties of the nurse regarding herself and the sick room? 7. How would you care for a case of typhoid fever to prevent the spread of the disease? 8. How would you prepare a room for fumigation? 9. Give symptoms of measles, chicken-pox.

Elizabeth.—Eugenia D. Ayers, superintendent of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary has been fortunate in securing the services of Emma L. Stowe, as superintendent of nurses of the training school, connected with the hospital. Miss Stowe is a graduate of the Boston City Hospital, she was superin-

tendent of the Rhode Island Hospital Training School for several years, and of the training school connected with the Maine General Hospital, also for nearly twelve years superintendent of nurses of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses. Miss Stowe has recently returned from a year of travel in the west, where she met many old time friends. The Nurses' Home connected with the Elizabeth General Hospital is to be enlarged and many improvements made, recreation and class rooms provided, as well as rooms for an increased number of pupils. The hospital, under Miss Ayers's management is rapidly outgrowing its present capacity, a new building will soon be a necessity.

Newark.—The Alumnae Association of the St. Barnabas Training School for Nurses held its annual meeting on May 8. A large number were present and the officers for the coming year were elected. The announcement was made that the Association was elected to membership in the American Nurses' Association. On April 29, the Association gave a dance in honor of the graduating class, which proved a great success.

Montclair.—Mountainside Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of five in Unity Church on the evening of May 19. Their course has included three months' service in the Lying-in Hospital, New York. Mrs. Franklin H. Hooper, president of the Board of Governors, presided. The address was given by Henry E. Jenkins. Dr. L. W. Halsey presented the diplomas. A reception and dance followed in the Evans Home.

The Mountainside Hospital Alumnae Association gave a dinner in honor of the graduating class on the evening of May 28, at the Hotel Montclair. The president, Miss Miller, gave a short address to the graduates.

Orange.—The Alumnae Association of the Orange Training School for Nurses held its regular meeting at the residence of Bertha Day on May 28. The committee on revision of the constitution was continued, to report at a special meeting. Martha W. Moore gave a report of the convention of the American Nurses' Association. Miss McGrath reported on the open-air plays to be given for the benefit of the Nurses' Club. A reception followed to the graduating class, nine of whom were present. The guest of honor was Anna Clements, a graduate of the first class.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses (Orange Branch) held its annual meeting in the Church of St. Andrew, South Orange, on June 11. The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Rector, Rev. F. Cromwell Todd, who preached a very helpful sermon.

The business meeting followed, and a very interesting annual report was read by the Assistant Secretary Mary M. Clark. The treasurer showed a balance of $[illegible]. The entire offertory was devoted to the maintenance of the missionary nurse in Alaska, Agnes Reister. The Chaplain, Rev. C. T. Walkley urged that effort be made to interest the pupil nurses while still in the hospital, and persuade them to join, the Branch paying the Initiation Fee for all those who come in as pupils. All officers were reflected: Chaplain, Rev. C. T. Walkley; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Reed Howe; Assistant Secretary, Mary M. Clark; Treasurer, Mrs. d'A. Stephen; active delegate to the annual council, to be held in Portland, Maine, Mrs. Mary Compton; alternate, Cora Swan; associate delegate, Mrs. C. T. Walkley; alternate, Emma Caudit. After a luncheon, a meeting of the Sick Relief Fund Association was held, ten members being present. Only five benefits had been called for during the year. $[illegible] had been transferred to stock, the fund being in a most flourishing condition. In the fall a provident fund for "disabled or

before nurses" will be started, and it was voted to lay aside the offertory at all the church meetings for this purpose. Plans will be thought up during the summer for raising the money.

Paterson. The Alumnae Association of the Paterson General Hospital held its annual meeting on June 2 at the nurses' home, seventeen members being present. The annual reports were read and approved. The banquet to the graduating class was given on May 19 in the Quackenbush Memorial Home, forty-seven graduates and guests being present. Dancing followed. The Association has now almost one hundred members, and the value of the organization and the interest it has for the graduates was shown by the presence of some members from all classes from 1894 to the present time.

Summit. The Alumnae Association of Overlook Hospital held a regular meeting on May 18 at the nurses' home. Miss Dalrymple resigned as treasurer, and Miss Detweiler was chosen to serve in her stead. The social hour which followed was a welcome to Mrs. Fred Allegin, who has been recently married.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Private Duty Nurses' Association was organized April 2, at the Philadelphia Club for Graduate Nurses. The object of the Association is to advance professional interests, to promote fellowship among its members and to aid in adjusting educational and financial affairs. The following officers were elected: president, Martha G. Lafferty; vice-presidents, Elizabeth Morgan and Carrie W. Price; recording secretary, Miss E. J. Beattie; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Ella Kerr Cleland. It is hoped that the new organization will fill a long felt want of the private duty nurses. The dues are a dollar a year. A sick-benefit theory has been started and is expected that the society will branch out into other ways of helpfulness.

A Local Organization for Public Health Nurses was formed at a meeting of public health nurses in March, following a preliminary discussion of the matter in February. At the April meeting, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield delivered an inspiring address on The Development of Public Health Nursing. The May meeting was devoted to reports from the National Organization. All the meetings have been well attended and it is the aim of the organization to focus its attention on mutual interest, exchange of ideas, and general advancement of public health work.

The Nurses' Alumnae Association of Howard Hospital held its annual meeting on May 14, with ten members present. Seven new members were admitted. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. G. W. Price; vice-president, Christina Turton; treasurer, Blanche Hamlinger; secretary, Louisa Leigh; member of executive committee, Elizabeth Findley. It was decided to entertain the graduating class in the fall. The building fund is over $900.

Howard Hospital held graduating exercises on May 6 at the Acorn Club, when seven nurses received diplomas. A dance followed.

The Alumnae Association of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting on June 1, with a large attendance, including many from outside the city. A "whitewash campaign" among the graduates in the hospital, early in the evening brought in eleven new members. Reports from the various committees were encouraging. There had been less sickness among the members the past year, and no deaths. Miss Loffus gave an interesting report of the St. Louis meetings. The members voted to send a night letter of greeting to the retiring treasurer, Miss Gilmore, who is taking a much needed rest. The

following officers were elected: president, Emma K. LeVan; vice-presidents, Sara Stifer, Anna L. Kohl; secretary, Marie Rose; treasurer, Ada T. Booth; directors, Mrs. Lucie Irvin, Laura E. Beitel, Anna L. Schulze, May F. Geiser, Ida M. Southard, Emma H. DuFour. On account of threatening weather the lawn party was given up and the social hour was held within doors. A new hospital has been opened in Abington, near Philadelphia, with Miss Southard as superintendent and Miss LeVan in charge of the maternity department. Miss Bonnell has accepted a position in the Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh.

The Alumnae Association of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, at its annual meeting on June 3, elected the following officers: president, Mrs. N. F. W. Cromland; vice-presidents, Grace M. Bricker; Mrs. Adelaide Wright Pfromm; treasurer, Harriet E. Parker; secretary, Mary E. Goode; executive committee: S. Maude Mutchler, chairman; Agnes MacLatchie, Eva Lamon, Josephine Newton, Mrs. Louise K. Free. On May 26 the Alumnae gave a musicale, followed by refreshments and a dance, to the graduating class, in the solarium of the roof garden. Commencement exercises were held in the chapel of the hospital the evening of May 29, when a class of 29 members was graduated. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Phillip M. Rhinelander, and Dr. G. Oram Ring, opthalmic surgeon of the hospital, gave addresses. A reception followed, on the Nurses' Home roof garden, which has recently been completed. Mrs. Cromland, superintendent of nurses of the Germantown Hospital, has been granted a "four months' leave of absence." After three years as headnurse in the Germantown Hospital, Lily L. Lane has given up nursing, to remain at home in Calgary, Alberta.

The Nurses Alumnae Association of the Orthopedic Hospital for Nervous Diseases held its regular meeting at the nurses' home on June 17, Rose Scott in the chair. It was decided to help support the class in parliamentary law at the nurses' club next winter. It was voted to contribute $10 toward the expenses of the International Congress of Nurses. After the business was transacted, Miss Murray gave a most interesting summary of the meetings at St. Louis. A social hour followed.

The Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital gave a tea on June 16 to the class of 1914.

Altoona. The Altoona Alumnae Association held a banquet at the Logan House on June 1, in honor of the graduating class. The commencement exercises were held at Jaffa Temple on May 28. Dr. Hirst of Philadelphia gave an interesting talk to the class. A reception followed the exercises.

Mercy Hospital held a reception on June 4, during the afternoon and evening, when several hundred persons visited the hospital. Since the beginning of the year a new story has been added, giving three floors and a basement. The new third floor contains nine private rooms, an X-ray room, and laboratory, with the necessary supply rooms, office and lavatories. The entire old part of the building has been renovated and improved and the capacity of the hospital is now forty beds. The institution is four years old and has a training school of ten pupils. The first class of three nurses was graduated in April. Laura M. Hamer, University of Pennsylvania, is superintendent; Grace Laird, German Hospital, Philadelphia, is head nurse.

York. The York Hospital and Dispensary Training School for Nurses held commencement exercises for the class of 1914 on June 2 in the parlors of the Nurses' Home. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. A. R. Taylor,

of St. John's Episcopal Church, who also preached the baccalaureate sermon for the graduates on Sunday evening, May 31. The address was on The Value of a Hospital to a Community by Dr. E. T. Jeffers. The diplomas were awarded by the Hon. A. B. Farquhar, president of the Board of Managers.

Allentown. A meeting of the directresses of training schools for the education of professional nurses of the eastern part of Pennsylvania was held at the Allentown Hospital, June 4, for the purpose of forming an organization for the betterment of those engaged in the same line of work. The following officers were elected: president, Alma M. Vickhofer; vice-president, Laura Allen; secretary, Rose Meyers, Palmerton Hospital, Palmerton; treasurer, Margaret Kelly. There are thirteen charter members representing hospitals in Williamsport, Ashland, Reading, Norristown, Hazleton, Bethlehem, Pittston, Coatesville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, and Palmerton. Meetings will be held twice a year. Esther Tinsley of the Pittston Hospital has invited the members to meet with her in October, at which time all the hospitals of eastern Pennsylvania will be invited to join.

Pittsburgh. The Presbyterian Hospital held graduating exercises of the training school for nurses on May 14 when 11 nurses graduated. The address was given by Rev. Hugh Thompson Kerr, D.D. Mr. J. J. Mathews, president of the Board of Trustees presented the diplomas and pins. After the exercises a reception was held in the new nurses' home, Sherman avenue.

MARYLAND

The Maryland State Association held a meeting at Rockwood Sanatorium on June 2. The Sanatorium is for cases of tuberculosis, and is delightfully situated in the country on a large farm. Dr. Sloan, resident physician, demonstrated two pneumo-thorax cases, and discussed the treatment fully. Mary E. Lent gave a very full and interesting account of the St. Louis meetings, to which she was a delegate. Her report made the nurses wish they could all have been there.

The Maryland State League of Nursing Education held the last meeting of the season on May 28, at the Women's Hospital. The programme was the report of the delegate to St. Louis, Mrs. Ethel P. Clarke, and the informal discussion that followed. As always, much interest was shown.

Baltimore. The Alumnae Association of Mercy Hospital held its twelfth annual meeting at the Dutch Tea Room on May 28. The usual business meeting was followed by an address by Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Assistant Health Commissioner, on Municipal Nursing, and by Dr. A. C. Gillis on Influence of the Mind on Disease. Rev. Peter J. O'Carroll also made an address. A collation followed at which the class of 1914 was entertained. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Sadie Roe; vice president, A. X. Hartman; recording secretary; Mathilda Schauer; corresponding secretary, Rose Russell; treasurer, Emma Kinhart; members of the board, Virginia Stinchcum, Catherine Numbers, Virginia Meskin.

VIRGINIA

Alexandria. Alexandria Hospital has just closed a forty day campaign for raising funds for the erection of a new hospital building which is much needed, as this is the only hospital in a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. The campaign committee averaged $1,000 a day, for each day of the campaign. The training school is increasing its number of pupils in order to give each nurse a three months' course at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C. Eleven

Virginia Bowling, class of 1912, who has been assistant superintendent since her graduation, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Shenandoah Hospital, Roanoke. She is succeeded at Alexandria Hospital by Sarah Randolph Talcott, class of 1913, Virginia Hospital, Richmond.

Bertha May Stultz, of St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, recently assistant superintendent at Portsmouth, Virginia, is taking up private duty in Alexandria, as is also Margaret C. Lewis, class of 1913, Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Graduate Nurses' Association of West Virginia will hold its annual meeting in Wheeling, September 1, 2, and 3.

Wheeling. The Ohio County Graduate Nurses' Association held a regular monthly meeting at the Wheeling Hospital on June 11. After the transaction of routine business the members adjourned to one of the verandas where refreshments were served by the graduate nurses of the hospital. There was no meeting in July, but one will be held in August to make arrangements for the state meeting.

The Alumnae Association of the Ohio Valley General Hospital had arranged a picnic instead of its regular monthly meeting in June, but inclement weather prevented. Instead ,a picnic supper was enjoyed at the home of Harriet Barry. Twenty-one were present, including a number of guests from other cities.

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. The North Carolina State Nurses' Association held its twelfth annual meeting at the Malbourne Hotel on May 27, 28 and 29. An interesting program was presented. On Wednesday morning, the meeting was addressed in welcome by W. J. Brogden, mayor. The response was given by Cleone Hobbs. Rev. S. S. Best gave an address in behalf of the Elk's Club. Thursday morning included business meetings of various sorts, reports of the secretary, treasurer and membership committees; report of the Dunnewyche home; paper, Vocational Education, Mary L. Wyche; paper, Dent's, by Mary Rose. Thursday afternoon, reports of local associations and the Board of Examiners; paper, Visiting Nursing, by Jennie Hume. Adjournment was followed by a tea at Watt's Hall and an automobile ride to Chapel Hill. On Friday morning reports were submitted by the Ways and Means Committee, Membership Committee, and Printing Committee. Dr. L. B. McBrayer gave an interesting talk on the importance of A Uniform Curriculum in the Training Schools of North Carolina. Miss Hobbs presented a paper which had been read at the Convention of the American Nurses' Association at St. Louis by Annie W. Goodrich, entitled A Partial Report of a Standard Curriculum for Schools of Nursing. Mrs. W. B. Pratt spoke on Evil Effects of Exposure to Draughts. Hallie Kuykendall gave a talk on Why a Nurse Should Join her State Association. Friday afternoon was devoted to unfinished business and various reports.

West Durham. The Watts Hospital Training School for Nurses held commencement exercises on May 21, when eleven nurses received diplomas. Dr. Hill, the superintendent of the hospital, announced that a scholarship of fifty dollars would be awarded next year to the best nurse, to help defray expenses in post-graduate work. An interesting address was delivered by Dr. J. P. Munroe of Charlotte. He made an appeal to the public to be more considerate of the nurse and shorten her hours of work.

SOUTH CAROLINA

LAURENS. THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA held its annual meeting on May 21. Thirteen new members were received into the Association, the total attendance being thirty-five. The meeting was held in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The Association was cordially welcomed on behalf of the city by Dr. H. K. Allen and on behalf of the physicians by Dr. R. R. Hughes. Several papers on special branches of the work were unusually interesting: The X-ray Laboratory from a Nurses' standpoint, by Maud Mowbray; Anesthesia as a Field for Nurses, by Miss J. Frazier; The Visiting Nurse's Work in Tuberculosis, by Mrs. E. Payne. Miss Bake of Greenville and Miss Nesbit of Spartanburg, who are working under the auspices of the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, gave most interesting accounts of their work. They called special attention to the great need of that branch of service in South Carolina, as there are more than twenty mill towns in the state and only six graduate nurses doing visiting work, two of whom are affiliated with an organization. The next meeting will be held in Greenville. Julia Irby, of Laurens, was elected president. Virginia Gibbs of Columbia, secretary; and Frances Bulow of Charleston, treasurer.

GEORGIA

THE GEORGIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its eighth annual convention at Atlanta, in the Woman's Club rooms, May 20, 21. About seventy-five nurses were present. After the registration of members, the session was opened with the Invocation by the Rev. M. M. Mensinger. The address of welcome was delivered by Frances Patton, president of the Atlanta Registered Nurses' Club; and also by Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. It was very gratefully responded to by Miss Meyers of Savannah. After an intermission of ten minutes, the business session was opened by the roll call and the reading of the reports of the various standing committees. The Credential Committee reported 31 new members accepted during the year. The legislative report of Jessie M. Candlish was a very interesting one, and clearly demonstrated the manner in which the Legislative Committee took care of the Nurses' Bill.

The second session was opened by the president's address by Mrs. A. C. Hartridge, followed by the report of Mrs. Eva S. Tupman, delegate to the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and by the report of Mary A. Mason, delegate to the American Nurses' Association. This was followed by a most interesting address by Mr. Bernard Sutter, Manager of the Rural Foundation Fund, an address on Hospital Social Service work by Margaret Beasley, and an address on The Nurse and the Common Health by Jane Van De Vrede of Savannah.

The third session was opened by the reading of a paper on The Hospital vs. the Graduate Special Nurse by Mary A. Mason of Augusta. This was followed by an address on Reciprocity and Our Professional Obligations by Mrs. L. A. Warner, president of the Tennessee State Board of Examiners; and an address on the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service by Fannie F. Clement, Chairman of the National Committee of Town and Country Nursing Service. The Convention was one of the most interesting and instructive ever held by the Association.

Among the delightful social attentions given the delegates, was a luncheon served by the Atlanta Registered Nurses' Club, also an "At Home" by the Club;

a luncheon at the Hotel Ninecaff by Mr. Fred Patterson, and an automobile ride around the city, followed by an afternoon tea given by the Grady Hospital Alumnae at the Georgian Terrace Hotel.

The following officers were elected: president, Ada Finley, Atlanta; vice-presidents, Jessie M. Candlish, Atlanta; Jane Van de Vrede, Savannah; recording secretary, Lila S. Beach, Atlanta; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Theodosia Wardell, Atlanta; treasurer, Mamie Mobley, Atlanta; chairmen of committees; nominating, Ethel Boone; eligibility, Frances Jones; publication, Eva Higgenbottom; almshouse, Mrs. E. B. Whatley; arrangements, Mary C. Walsh; legislative, Frances Patton. It was decided to hold the 1915 convention in Savannah. Mary A. Moran was chosen as delegate to the San Francisco convention, with Jane Van De Vrede as alternate.

Augusta. The University Hospital Training School held its commencement exercises in the amphitheatre on April 29, opened by an invocation by Dr. M. Ashby Jones. The address to the class was given by Rev. Sherwood Whitney, who referred to the feeling of sadness on the occasion, this being the last commencement to be held in the old hospital as the new hospital is rapidly nearing completion. Margaret Culbertson read the valedictory. She expressed thanks on behalf of the class to the Medical Faculty for the excellent training received as well as the personal attention rendered. She mentioned particularly, Miss Moran, the superintendent, to whom, she said, "We are ever indebted for her careful and thorough teaching, her loyalty, and beautiful example as an ideal nurse and superintendent." After the exercises a reception was held in the nurses' parlor where refreshments were served by the undergraduates.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Augusta, held its second annual meeting at the City Hospital, June 9. After the roll and reading of the minutes, the report of the treasurer was read and accepted. In the absence of Miss Hall, her report on the Red Cross Nursing Service at the Confederate Reunion held recently in Jacksonville was read by Miss Moran; Miss Hall had as her assistants in Jacksonville, Helen Grist of Augusta, Mary E. Simpson of Valdosta and Miss Stinson of Macon. She reported a very interesting and instructive experience in camp nursing, and also many courtesies received from the nurses and doctors of Jacksonville. The Secretary reported the affiliation of this Association with the American Nurses' Association. It was decided to send Mary A. Moran as a delegate to the International Convention of Nurses to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The following officers were elected: president, Mary A. Moran; vice president, Mary L. Connelly; secretary and treasurer, Katherine M. Gallagher; councilors, Julia Smart, Janie E. Hall, Mary Smith, Louise Fenelle, Carrie Ransom. Mary A. Moran was re-elected registrar of the nurses' directory.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The Graduate Nurses' Association held its monthly meeting May 13, in the new wing of the Hillman Hospital. The nurses were glad to get back to their usual meeting place and the new rooms and furnishings were found very attractive. Miss Allen presented a paper on Eugenics and Dr. Ross Snyder spoke on the topic of Infant Nursing and Infant Welfare. At the close of the session the Red Cross Local Committee was addressed by Helen McLean, chairman. She brought a most interesting report from the convention of the American Nurses' Association to which she was a delegate. The final meeting for the summer was held

on June 18, only a few being present. The registrar reported that she had been refusing calls, as all available nurses were on duty.

St. Vincent Hospital held graduating exercises on the evening of May 14 for a class of eight. Addresses were made by Dr. Frank Nabors and Dr. Cunningham Wilson. The nurses in training appeared in a tableau. Sister Chrysostom presented the diplomas. A reception on the lawn followed.

Hillman Hospital held its commencement in the new wing of the hospital on May 21. Addresses were made by Dr. Hugh McGeever, Dr. E. P. Hogan and Dr. R. M. Cunningham. Six nurses received diplomas. At the close of the exercises a reception was held on the lawn of the nurses' home.

Fanny F. Clement was in the city for twenty-four hours on a trip of inspection of rural Red Cross work. She gave a most interesting address, on the invitation of Miss Hilson, head nurse of Hillman Hospital.

Greenville. Annie E. Fisher, graduate of the Indianapolis City Hospital, has resigned her position as superintendent of King's Daughters' Hospital. She is succeeded by Miss Struckmeyer, superintendent and Miss Heintz, assistant, both graduates of the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis.

FLORIDA

The Florida State Board of Examiners of Nurses held its first annual meeting on June 1. The same officers serve for the coming year, and Annie L. Rutherford, a member of the Board, will serve as training-school inspector. Miss Rutherford is in charge of the Flagler Hospital, St. Augustine.

Anna Davids, who has been for several years in charge of the Florida East Coast Railway Hospital in Miami, has accepted a similar position with the Florida East Coast Railway Hospital in St. Augustine.

MISSISSIPPI

The Board of Nurse Examiners recently appointed by Governor Brewer has the following members: president, Jennie M. Quinn, Hattiesburg; secretary-treasurer, M. H. Trigg, Greenville; Dr. B. B. Martin, Vicksburg; C. A. Kent, Jackson; Leola Steele, Greenville. The Board was called together by Governor Brewer at the Capitol on June 17 and the oath of office was administered to each member. After the election of officers, every provision of the bill was carefully studied and an outline made of the work to be done. Although the law fixes the registration age at eighteen years, the entire board is convinced that this is much too young and hopes to discourage persons from qualifying at this age. It is doubtful whether any graduate of this age is practising in the State and it is hoped reciprocity will not be refused by other states on this account.

The Mississippi State Association held a called meeting on June 17 in the capitol at Jackson for the purpose of reorganizing as required by law under the charter which has been recently granted. All of the present officers were ratified and approved and the constitution and by-laws now in use accepted. Twenty-nine applicants for membership were accepted. Three were not recommended and seven were held over. After the session Miss Kent entertained the members at dinner.

Hattiesburg. Hattiesburg Hospital held its second annual graduating exercises at the Auditorium on June 2, Dr. McKinnon presided. Addresses were made by Dr. James E. Hulett, Hon. John R. Tally and Rev. John T. Christian. Jennie

M. Quinn, the superintendent, gave a short talk preceding the recital of the Nightingale Pledge. Dr. Ross, president of the board of directors presented the diplomas and pins to the three graduates.

KENTUCKY

The State Board of Nurse Examiners met in Frankfort on June 17, to take the oath of office, organize and elect officers. The members of the board are Mary Alexander, Louisville, president; Flora E. Keen, Somerset, secretary; Harriet Clark, Lexington; Sophia Steinhauer, Dayton; Mrs. Ella Green Davis, Owensboro. The board will meet in Louisville, August 3, to issue registration certificates to those who have applied and who meet requirements.

The Kentucky State Association of Graduate Nurses held its eighth meeting at the Public Library, Louisville, on May 5, 6 and 7. An excellent program was presented to the largest attendance yet recorded. One of the most interesting features was the selection of the names to submit to the governor for the appointment of the first Examining Board. The papers, as well as the reports, were very instructive. The Association now numbers 388 members in good standing. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Miss C. C. Collins; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. J. Telford and Emma Isaacs; corresponding secretary, Mary Coady; recording secretary, Mary Alexander; treasurer, Miss K. Jenkins.

Louisville. The City Hospital Alumnae Association held its annual meeting in April. A large number were in attendance. The principle work done during the year was the establishment of a sick benefit fund. The following officers were elected: president, Anna K. Bendeneau; vice-presidents, Joe O'Connor and Mrs. Florence McClelland; corresponding secretary, Anna Biggs; recording secretary, Matilda Stielberg; treasurer, Mary E. Foreman.

The Deaconess Hospital held commencement exercises for a class of six members on May 1.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. The East Tennessee Graduate Nurses' Association announces its election to membership in the American Nurses' Association. It was represented at St. Louis by one of its most able members, Mrs. Lena Warner. A number of the members attended the second annual convention of the associations of the state at Chattanooga, June 3 and 4. It was a success from both educational and social standpoints. After listening to most interesting articles written by nurses the members were taken over the Chicamauga battle field, then to Pine Breeze, a sanitarium for tubercular patients, where luncheon was served. Mrs. Plewes, its superintendent, gave an interesting paper on Tuberculosis, on the second day of the convention. On this day there was also an address by Dr. Foltzclaw, papers on Training Nurses in Surgery by Miss Gross and on Registration and its Obligations by Mrs. Warner, and papers on Visiting Nursing, Metropolitan Insurance Nursing, etc. Knoxville was chosen as the meeting place for 1915. The convention closed with a picnic supper on Signal Mountain, where toasts were given, special honor being paid to Mrs. Warner who has been untiring in her work.

Lincoln Memorial Hospital held commencement exercises for a class of ten at the Lyceum Building on June 10, followed by a reception and dance.

The Knoxville General Hospital held commencement exercises for a class of four on June 18, with addresses by Mayor Heiskell and Dr. V. D. Holloway.

The diplomas were presented by Dr. Snoddy and the pins by Mrs. Warner. A reception and dance followed.

Mary I. Jackson has taken a post-graduate course in Columbia University to prepare for district nursing and school work.

OHIO

Cleveland. The Graduate Nurses' Association, at its last regular meeting of the year, took steps to perfect a plan for caring for people of moderate means. Florence E. Walker was appointed chairman of the committee.

Mary A. Samuel, superintendent of Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, is spending a two months' vacation in Scotland and England.

Miss Carman and Miss Toot, graduates of Lakeside Hospital and of the Lying-in Hospital, New York, are making a business of supplying sterile obstetrical outfits.

Mathilda Johnson, who was for so long at the head of the Visiting Nurse Association, and who has done so much in bringing it to its present usefulness, after a year's leave of absence to take up special work, has resigned her position, and will hold a supervising position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in connection with its nursing service.

Cincinnati. The Christ Hospital Alumnae Association held its regular meeting at the nurses' home on May 13. The usual business was conducted with the election of officers for next year resulting as follows: president, Florence Deaver; treasurer, Blanche Fuller; secretary, Maud Silver. The twenty-four members of the graduating class were received into the association and later entertained at a banquet. Miss Deaver gave an interesting talk on Good Things Obtained at the National Association in St. Louis.

Columbus. The Grant Hospital Alumnae Association held a very interesting and well-attended meeting in the reception rooms of the hospital on April 15. Dr. James M. Rector gave an interesting lecture and demonstration on Some Points in Diagnosis of the Alimentary Canal Complications.

Dayton. The Graduate Nurses' Association of this city and vicinity held its regular meeting at the nurses' home, Miami Valley Hospital. Judge Rolland Baggot, of the Juvenile Court, gave an interesting and instructive talk concerning his work. He emphasized the need of more adequate state supervision of delinquent girls. He said that 75% of the girls under eighteen years of age, passing under his court were immoral while only 5% of delinquency in boys was attributed to this cause. He urged that nurses lend their support to the delinquent girl. It was planned, at this meeting, to have the annual picnic on the third Tuesday in June at the Adirondack Camp, Ellis and Dales. Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: president, Harriet Friend; vice-presidents, Lulu Sellars and Elpha Sine; secretary, Florence Brower; treasurer, Mary Christy.

The Miami Valley Hospital Training School held graduation exercises on May 21 when a class of eleven members were given diplomas. Edna L. Foley, of Chicago, gave the address, The Obligations of the Graduate Nurse to the Community. The annual alumnae re-union was held at the nurses' home on the Friday evening following. Grace Morrell, president of the Association, welcomed the class in a few well-chosen words. The response was given by Mrs. Ada Wright, president of the class. Lillian D. Tithous gave a history of the Association and training school. A high tribute was paid to Ella Phillips Crandall and Lillian Clayton who organized the school and alumnae association and gave to them the

years of efficient, faithful service. Carrie B. Mead unveiled the class picture. The guests of honor were Dr. and Mrs. Crew and Harriet P. Friend, present superintendent of the training school.

Findlay. Charlotte Kehaan who for ten years has been superintendent of the City Hospital, will take up her new work as superintendent of the Flower Hospital, Toledo, on June 1.

Akron. The Akron City Hospital held commencement exercises on May 27 at the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. H. W. Lowry pronounced the invocation. Addresses were given by Rev. Franklyn Cole Sherman and Mr. C. B. Raymond. Mr. Ohio C. Barber presented the diplomas. Nine nurses were graduated.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan State Nurses' Association held its tenth annual convention at the Chamber of Commerce, Lansing, May 26-28, with the following programme.

May 26. Afternoon Session: Address of Welcome, Mrs. Charles M. Turner; response, Sarah Burrows; reports of officers and committees; president's address. An automobile ride given by the Ingham County Medical Society. Evening session, under the auspices of the State League of Nursing Education; address by the League's president; Education of Nurse before and during Training, discussed by Annie M. Coleman, Jane M. Pindell and Grace E. Meyers; Public Health Nursing, Lyntra E. Grotter; Registration, Mrs. Tracy. These addresses were interspersed with music by pupils from the School for the Blind.

May 27. Morning session: business; reports of delegates; reports of committees. Visit to the Edward W. Sparrow Hospital. Afternoon session: Tuberculosis, Curry Brockenbrigh; the Private Duty Nurse, Lulu B. Durkee; question box. Garden party at the home of Mrs. C. L. Barber. Evening: Executive meeting of League; reception at the Women's Club House by the Ingham County Graduate Nurses' Association.

May 28. Morning session: Business, election and reports. Afternoon session: Meetings of executive boards; bijou party given by the Ingham County Medical Society. The officers elected were: president, Elizabeth P. Greener, Muskegon; vice-presidents, Ida Barrett, Grand Rapids; Elizabeth Parker, Lansing; recording secretary, Mary Welsh, Grand Rapids; corresponding secretary, Jane M. Pindell, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Josephine Halverson, Port Huron; counsellors: Lyntra E. Grotter, Detroit; Sarah E. Sly, Birmingham.

The Michigan State League of Nursing Education at its meeting in Lansing elected the following officers: president, Annie M. Coleman; vice-president, Lyntra E. Grotter; secretary, Mary E. Junke; treasurer, Josephine Thurlow. The The chairmen of committees are: program, Jane M. Pindell; credentials, Mrs. Susan Fisher Aptel; nominating, Mrs. Mary S. Foy. The plan of work for the coming year will be presented and acted upon at the first session of the executive board in the fall. Mrs. Coleman, inspector of training schools, reported that 26 hospitals had been visited, and that those in the northern part of the state would be visited during the summer. The Board of Registration has issued a tentative curriculum which will be mailed to every hospital in the state, with request for careful study and criticism. Suggestions should be in the hands of the Board not later than September 1. Classes, lectures and demonstrations cover 583 hours in a three years' course. Registration has been granted to 1544 Michigan graduates, 282 from other states, 6 non-graduates. Four examinations were held during the

year for 149 applicants. 24 did not appear, 8 failed, 114 certificates were issued to Michigan nurses, 3 to outside nurses, 1 was revoked, making a total of 1029.

Detroit. The Wayne County Nurses' Association held a regular meeting on June 5, Miss Shear presiding. It was voted that the society donate $[illegible] toward the support of the Baycourt Convalescent Home for Mothers and Babies, also that the Association use some of its surplus funds for the beginning of a library. A committee of three, Zoe La Forge, chairman, Mary McIntee and Frances Campbell, were appointed to make selections of books. At the close of the business session, Effie M. Moore, delegate to St. Louis, gave her report of the convention.

The Farrand Training School Alumnae Association held a meeting on May 12, with Miss Durkee presiding, about 75 nurses were present. The report of the American Nurses' Association was given by Elizabeth Lynch. Short talks on What Was Gleaned at the American Nurses' Association Meeting were given by Missbs McLaughlin, Deans and Bettays. Miss C. Wright, class of 1904, and Miss Breese, school nurses from Vancouver, B. C., gave a brief outline of the work in the Canadian northwest. At the close of the business session, Miss Durkee, in behalf of the Alumnae Association, welcomed the graduating class of 1914, in whose honor a reception was held.

St. Mary's Alumnae Association held a meeting on May 14, at the Nurses' Club, with a large attendance. Miss Blue, delegate to the recent convention in St. Louis, read a splendid report of the week's sessions, which the members appreciated, especially so, as it meant much hard work to attend all the sessions, and later to prepare a report. A social hour followed.

The Woman's Hospital Alumnae Association entertained the graduating class of 1914 on May 1, at a theatre party at the Temple Theatre.

Agnes C. Deans, assistant superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association sailed for Scotland from Montreal, on June 13. The Board of Trustees presented her with a check of one hundred dollars as an expression of their appreciation and good will. The nurses and the official staff of the Babies' Milk Fund and the Visiting Nurse Association gave a dinner in her honor on June 4. Her many friends united in wishing her a safe and pleasant journey.

Battle Creek. The Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Nurses held its twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises June 8, in the Sanitarium Gymnasium. The main address to the graduates was given by Dean Walter Taylor Sumner, D.D. His subject was entitled "The Nurse and Social Service."

The Alumnae of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Nurses held their annual reunion and reception in honor of the Class of 1914 on the evening of June 11, on the beautiful grounds and porches of the Sanitarium Annex.

Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan Training School for Nurses held graduation exercises for the twenty-six members of the class of 1914 on the evening of May 6, in the Sarah Caswell Angell hall. Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery presided. The address was made by Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, superintendent of the Detroit Visiting Nurse Association. Hannah Cochrane rendered two vocal selections. Jane Pindell, superintendent of nurses, administered the Modified Hippocratic Oath. President H. B. Hutchins presented the diplomas. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance.

The Alumnae Association of the University of Michigan Training School held its annual meeting at the hospital, May 9. Three members were ad-

mitted to the Association. The officers elected for the coming year were: president, Mrs. G. L. Washburn; vice-president, Helen Stover; secretary-treasurer, Lucile Butler. Pauline Pumberton gave a talk on Red Cross work. After adjournment, a banquet was given to the graduating class.

Newberry. Newberry State Hospital held its graduating exercises on June 15 at the Amusement Hall. Six nurses and five attendants received diplomas. The address was given by Hon. William R. Oates of Marquette. Diplomas and pins were presented by the president of the board of trustees, F. P. Bohn, M.D. A reception followed.

Grand Rapids. Miriam Swaan, class of 1922, Butterworth Hospital, has accepted a position as assistant superintendent of Mercy Hospital, Benton Harbor.

Lansing. The Edward W. Sparrow Training School held commencement exercises on June 5. Dr. L. Anna Ballard gave the address and presented the diplomas. An address was also given by Mr. W. K. Prudden. The Nightingale Pledge was recited by the class. The eleven graduates carried flowers presented by the Ingham County Nurses' Association.

The Ingham County Nurses' Association held its June meeting on the 6th, having as its guests the graduates of the Edward W. Sparrow Training School. After a paper on Registration, a social hour was enjoyed. The Association then adjourned until October.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Association of Graduate Nurses held its quarterly meeting in Eau Claire, in the reception room of the nurses' home, Luther Hospital. Delegates from three affiliated societies and nurses from Chippewa Falls, La Crosse, Madison, Monroe, Menomonie and Milwaukee attended. Dane County Nurses' Association was voted into membership. This society has fifty-eight members. A letter from Miss Dolano was read asking for appointments to fill vacancies in the state committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. It was deemed wisest after some discussion to appoint nurses from various parts of the state and Margaret Thomas, Eau Claire, was chosen to represent the northern district, and Mrs. L. A. Moore to represent the southern district. Clara Lewis was elected delegate to the American Nurses' Association. A program followed the business meeting. The speakers were: Dr. Tupper, Eau Claire, Some Important Problems to be Solved in the Nursing Profession; Miss Patterson, Superintendent Visiting Nurses' Association, Minneapolis, The Nurse, her Opportunities and Responsibilities; Rose Purdon, Milwaukee, Welfare Work among Working Girls; Mrs. Wilcox, Secretary Associated Charities, Chippewa Falls, Public Nursing from the viewpoint of the Laity. The papers were instructive and delightful. After the meeting a banquet was given at the Eau Claire club, which nurses and guests, numbering about one hundred, attended.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Association of Graduate Nurses held a meeting at the Emergency Hospital, Milwaukee, May 23. The question arose as to the propriety of sending an affiliated member as delegate to the American Nurses' Association. The president explained that there were only three individual members present at the last quarterly meeting, and the fact that the delegate chosen was not an individual member was not questioned. There was also a discussion about the attendance of members to these meetings, and it was suggested that in order to secure a better attendance it would be advisable to have an annual convention lasting two or three days, instead of quarterly

meetings of one day's duration. It was thought that this might offer an extra inducement to out of town members, who seldom feel it worth while to make an effort to come for one day. No action was taken. Resignations of Miss R. K. Hall, North Bend, Oregon, and Anna Rasmussen, Milwaukee, were accepted. Regina White was recommended as chairman of state committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. Refreshments were served by Miss White.

Wauwatosa. The Milwaukee County Hospital Training School for Nurses gave a public demonstration of nursing methods and first aid work in the amphitheatre on May 27. This was the first public demonstration given in Milwaukee county and was well attended by a representative audience that showed much interest in the work of the nurses.

The Alumnae Association of the Milwaukee County Hospital Training School for Nurses held its annual meeting on May 27, electing the following officers: president, Mina Newhouse; vice-presidents, Bertha M. Schultz and Stella Fuller; secretary, Catherine M. Sullivan; treasurer, Minna Zimmerman; executive committee, Marion D. Bell and Louise Walter.

Milwaukee. Trinity Hospital Training School, conducted by Marquette University, graduated a class of nineteen at the commencement exercises held in the Auditorium on June 12. The address to the class was given by U. S. District Attorney Guy D. Goff. Rev. Joseph Grimmelmann, president of the University, conferred the diplomas; and Miss N. E. Carey, superintendent of the training school, the medals. A reception and dance followed the exercises, in the nurses' home.

The Milwaukee County Nurses' Association, during its second official year, held eight regular meetings, two social evening meetings, six directors' meetings, and one special meeting for the purpose of adopting amendments to the constitution and by-laws. The meetings have been well attended, with an average of thirty members and twenty visitors. In February the Association became affiliated with the State Association. At the annual meeting, held on June 8, in Gimbel's Tea Room, the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. George Ernst; vice-presidents, Cora Niles, Anna Rasmussen; treasurer, Kate Kohlmeyer; secretary, Stella Fuller. The meeting was followed by the annual picnic at Lake Park.

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota State Graduate Nurses' Association held its tenth semi-annual meeting on May 1, at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Mrs. Stoker presided; there were 115 members present. The field secretary, Miss Wadsworth, gave an interesting account of her work throughout the state. The Association amended its by-laws to include corporate as well as individual members. Any graduate from a hospital in the state may become a member through her alumnae association, if that is a corporate member; a nurse whose alumnae association is not in the state may become an individual member. The members enjoyed a very interesting address by Miss Goodrich on Nursing—a Profession. After the meeting the members were taken in automobiles to the country home of Dr. Mayo to tea. In the evening a reception was given at the nurses' home of St. Mary's Hospital.

Rochester. The Alumnae Association of St. Mary's Hospital held its first annual banquet at the Hotel Sumbro on May 7. The guests of honor were the new Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Ludwigs, formerly on the faculty of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and the graduating class of 1916. Altogether about fifty young ladies were present and enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Minneapolis. St. Mary's Nurses' Alumnae Association held its annual banquet at Donaldson's Tea Rooms on June 9, in honor of the fourteen graduates. The annual meeting was held on June 3, when the following officers were elected: president, Julia O'Connor; vice-presidents, Mary O'Berg, Clara Busch; recording secretary, Helen Burke; corresponding secretary, Margaret Kennedy; treasurer, Miss Verbeck; directors, Misses Agnes Hope, Krimbring and Anna Griffin.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne. Hope Hospital Alumnae Association held its annual meeting in May at the hospital, with a good attendance. The following officers were elected: president, Allen Gross; vice-president, Frances Keyser; secretary, Gertrude Barber; treasurer, Elizabeth Springer. A social hour followed the business session.

South Bend. The Nurses of St. Joseph's County met in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. for the purpose of organizing a county association for registered nurses. The following officers were elected: president, Margaret R. Parker; vice-president, Miss Huffman; secretary, Miss Douglass; treasurer, Miss Doty. After the business session Anna Rein of Indianapolis, spoke to the nurses on how to organize a central directory and the advantages to the nurses and the community in having a well-managed directory.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The First District of the Illinois State Association held a meeting in the amphitheatre of Cook County Hospital on May 5, Mrs. Roche presiding. The Membership Committee reported 24 applications which were accepted. It was decided to change the time of meeting from the first Tuesday of the month to the second. Miss Ahrens reported for the Club House Committee that a suitable building had been obtained at 2019 Calumet Avenue, and that at that time there were 259 nurses enrolled with the central registry. The senior classes from the various training schools were guests of the evening. After the transaction of routine business, the session was devoted to explaining to them the object of the various associations. Eleanor Thompson spoke of The Illinois State Association and First District Association; Adda Eldridge, The American Nurses' Association; Minnie Ahrens, The American Journal of Nursing; Marie Phelan, The American Red Cross. Helen Scott Hay, who will go to Bulgaria, explained some of the duties expected of her in establishing a training school for nurses in that country.

A reception followed in Congress Hall.

The Nurses' Club and Dormitory held a formal opening of the new club house and a farewell reception for Helen Scott Hay, on June 4.

St. Joseph's Hospital Alumnae held the annual May party on May 12, it was well attended and most pleasant. Class Day was observed as usual on April 24 by a luncheon at the hospital. The annual meeting was held at the hospital on June 5, when the following officers were elected: president, Sister Camilla; vice-president, Mrs. Bastian; treasurer, Loretta Casey; secretary, Anna Wittenberg, 749 Garfield avenue; directors: Madeline Walsh, Misses Ence, Graff and Daniel; Sick Committee, Sister Camilla, Misses Nugent, Avington and Feeley. Eva Louise Daniel, 4329 Kenmore Avenue, was chosen to correspond with the American Journal of Nursing, and it was requested that members keep her informed of interesting events. After the meeting a luncheon was served in the Assembly Room under the auspices of the Senior Class.

St. Joseph's Hospital held graduating exercises in the Central Club House on June 16. The addition to the hospital is rapidly nearing completion.

The Michael Reese Hospital Training School for Nurses graduated a class of twenty-six pupils on the evening of June 3. The exercises were held at the Standard Club. Dr. David Schram, Judge Julian Mack and Joseph Stolz addressed the class. The response from the class was made by Vera Shipley. The Annie E. Frankenthal prizes were awarded to Vera Shipley for general excellence, and to Christina Smith for excellence in obstetrical nursing.

The Passavant Memorial Hospital held its annual commencement for the training school on June 2, at the New England Congregational Church. There were six graduates. A reception followed.

The Passavant Alumnae Association held a banquet for the graduating class on May 27 at Lincoln Parkway Tea Room. The following program provided entertainment: address of welcome, Burdette Hamilton; response, India Pfeifer; Our Alumnae Association, Alfreida Swanson; Class Chronicle, Emma Applegren; Our Training School and its Affiliations, Eliza C. Glenn; Psalm of Passavant Life, Verna Brown; Reading of Declaration, Naomi Blosser. Short speeches and toasts followed.

The Alumnae Association of the Hahnemann Hospital Training School held its annual meeting on June 5. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. Mary McNaughton; vice-president, Edith Weaver; secretary, Georgia Whipple; treasurer, Alice C. Tapping. Among the other interesting features, news items of interest were presented concerning alumnae. Genevieve E. Kidd will make her home permanently in Portland, Oregon, after June 1. Alice L. Ketridge, of the Child Saving Institute, Omaha, read a very interesting paper on Infant Feeding at the convention of the American Nurses' Association. Alice J. Tapping has gone into Tuberculosis work and is stationed at the Hahnemann College Dispensary. Caroline Girel sailed in June for her home in Switzerland to be absent six months. Nellie M. Crissy attended the convention in St. Louis. Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Cliver and son are in Europe. Mrs. Cliver was Nell Myers. Edna Stuart recently returned from Boston and is doing hourly nursing and massage at her home in Lake Forrest. Helen Leonard will again serve as superintendent of nurses at the Daily News Sanitarium. Jeanette Kipp presented a very interesting report of the Convention of the American Nurses' Association which she attended as delegate. On May 4, the Association tendered a banquet to the graduating class and to the supervisors of the training school. Many classes were represented and greetings were read from absent members.

The Hahnemann Hospital Training School held commencement exercises at the hospital on May 7. A class of seven received diplomas and pins. A reception followed at the nurses' home.

The Alumnae Association of the Chicago Hospital Training School for Nurses held its regular meeting, electing the following officers: president, Olive Beason; vice-presidents, Helen B. Freer and Caroline Nelson; secretaries, Katherine Bradner and Rena Watkins; treasurer, Josephine Mack; directors, Lottie Jones, Ethel Dickinson and Mrs. R. C. Weeks. Helen Freer has accepted the position of director of nurses at Oak Forest Infirmary. Margaret De Noyer is taking a post-graduate course in surgery at Dr. Cyrile Hopt's Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Alumnae Association of St. Mary of Nazareth's Training School for Nurses, at its annual meeting held at the hospital on May 5, elected the following officers: president, Sister M. Dolores; vice-president, Miss S. Hawkins; recording secretary, Miss K. Conway; corresponding secretary, Miss W. Gorylaska; treasurer, Miss A. Oberst. The board of directors elected were Miss E. Rinker, Miss M. O'Donnell, and Miss M. Gleason. Prof. A. J. Ochsner, Dr. D. A. Orth, Harriet Fulmer and Mary C. Wheeler were elected honorary members.

St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital held graduation exercises May 7, at the Working Boys' Club. Eleven nurses were graduated. Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan made the opening address followed by Attorney Mitschel. The diplomas were presented by Prof. A. J. Ochsner. The graduating class was entertained at the hospital on May 6. Constance M. Wagner recently left the private duty field and is engaged in social work in the Service Department of the Wholesale Clothier's Association of Chicago.

Mercy Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association held its annual business meeting the first week in June. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mary Cleary; vice-presidents, Mrs. Wm. Sullivan, Mary G. Close; corresponding secretary, Mary Lawless; recording secretary, Mary O'Neill; treasurer, Genevieve Dyer; Chairman of standing committees, Margaret Fitzgerald, Anna Gough, Lillian Haseman, Anna Fitzgerald. On June 11, the Alumnae held its annual banquet and reunion at the hospital. Two hundred graduates enjoyed a very enthusiastic home coming. The thirty-two graduates in the class of 1914 were the guests of honor.

The Mercy Hospital School for Nurses graduated a class of thirty-two on June 10th. The diplomas were presented by President A. W. Harris at the annual commencement exercises of the Northwestern University.

The Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School held its usual banquet in June at the Hotel Sherman, with the graduating class as guests. About 175 were present and all enjoyed the occasion, many of the out-of-town alumnae being present. Ellen Tomson, class of 1913, has joined the staff of school nurses. Lillian Ruff and Daisy Burcham, class of 1912, have joined the visiting nurse staff. Grace Romine, class of 1901, is surgical head nurse in Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco. Cora F. Hobein, class of 1914, has gone to China as a missionary nurse.

Peoria.—The John C. Proctor Hospital graduated a class of thirteen on May 15 at the First Congregational Church. The principal address was delivered by Rev. C. G. Clark; the diplomas were presented by Dr. J. C. Roberts. The following evening the alumnae association tendered its annual banquet to the class, when toasts were responded to by Miss Breen, superintendent of the hospital; Miss Glover, class of 1901; Miss Anderson, 1905; Miss Wood, 1907; Miss Smith, 1909; Miss Freidinger, 1911; Miss Burtnett, 1913. Miss Highway responded for the class of 1914, and Miss Hence gave the class history. An informal dance followed.

The John C. Proctor Alumnae Association, at a regular meeting held on June 10, elected the following officers: president, Miss B. Moore; vice-presidents, Misses Feihl, Kilby, Sturms; secretary, Rose Wood, 403 Second Avenue; assistant secretary, E. Morrison; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Scullin.

The Deaconess Hospital was formally dedicated on May 10. It is a modern and perfectly-equipped hospital, with fifty beds. Miss M. McIntyre, a graduate of Wesley Hospital, Chicago, is superintendent.

IOWA

Des Moines.—The Iowa Methodist Hospital Alumnae Association held its annual banquet at the Hotel Chamberlain on May 30. Fifty-five members were present. Miss. R. E. Bidmead, who is superintendent of nurses was a guest.

Sioux City.—The German Lutheran Hospital Training School for Nurses held graduating exercises on May 28 in the reception rooms of the nurses home. A class of eight members was graduated. Addresses were given by Rev. H. Maar and Rev. Ilton. Dr. F. C. Leytze presented the diplomas and medals. A reception followed the exercises. The Alumnae Association held its regular monthly meeting on May 2 in the reception rooms of the hospital.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks.—The Grand Forks County Nurses' Association held its monthly meeting on May 8, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Plans were formed for the annual picnic in Riverside Park. Letters of greeting were sent to two members sick in Minneapolis hospitals, Bertha Erdmann and Inga Evidding. Lila Holverson gave a good report of the state meeting at Bismark.

The Association held its regular monthly business meeting and annual picnic in Riverside Park on June 11. A very enjoyable time was reported. It was decided to suspend all meetings during the summer.

Alice L. Smith, directoress of the Course for Nurses at the University of Grand Forks, will spend the summer at her home in Bloomington, Indiana, returning to the University in the fall.

Valley City.—The Barnes County Graduate Nurses' Association held a regular monthly meeting on May 18 at the home of Mrs. Frank White. Mrs. White is a member of the Executive Board of the Women's Federated Clubs and gave a splendid talk on club work urging the coöperation of the nurses' associations of the state. Mrs. Murray of Cincinnati also spoke on the subject.

The Association has had a tent on the Valley City Chatauqua Grounds and much enjoyed assisting Dr. Archer in the Better Babies Contest conducted in the Child Welfare tent.

University.—Bertha Erdmann, director of the course for nurses at the University of North Dakota, has resigned her position on account of ill health, and is spending the summer at Lutzen, Minnesota. Alice L. Smith, who substituted last year, has been appointed her successor. The course of one year of academic work, prior to the entrance of the student to a three-year hospital course was first offered by the University in 1910. The classes have been small, but there is much interest, and the work is being continued. Among the affiliated institutions are: Bellevue, New York; Presbyterian and Augustana, Chicago; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; St. Luke's, St. Paul; Bismark, Bismark, North Dakota.

MISSOURI

The Fourth State Board Examination will be held in St. Louis, and Kansas City, as follows: St. Louis, Mo., September 8 and 9, 1914, at the Planters; Kansas City, Mo., September 10 and 11, 1914, at the Coates House.

Fanny E. S. Smith, R.N.,
Secretary.

St. Louis.—The Jewish Hospital Training School for Nurses held commencement exercises on June 2. A class of ten members was graduated. The commencement address was delivered by Mr. Roger Baldwin, secretary of the Civic League. Announcement was made of an annual scholarship in Teachers College of Columbia University, N. Y., of the value of $700.00 by the Training School Alumnae and the Ladies Auxiliary Board to be given to the graduate receiving the highest grade, limited to those whose education entitles them to enter that institution. The scholarship of this year was awarded to Edna M. Wenger.

The Lutheran Hospital Alumnae Association gave a reception on April 21 to its graduates who were attending the national convention from various states. Fifty-eight were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Of fifteen classes who have been graduated from the hospital, representatives of fourteen responded to roll call. The regular monthly meeting was held May 4. The delegate to the national convention gave a very interesting report. Caroline Pepe who has been doing missionary work in India for six years gave an interesting description of her work. Anna Strockmeyer, class of 1903, has accepted the position as superintendent of the King's Daughters' Hospital, Greenville, Miss. Ella Hintz, class of 1907, has accepted the position as surgical nurse at the same place.

Kansas City.—The Kansas City Graduate Nurses' Association held its regular monthly meeting at the club rooms on May 6. About sixty nurses were present. The large attendance and the interest manifested was to a large extent due to the enthusiasm of the delegation of twenty-two who attended the convention in St. Louis. Reports from all the sections of the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization of Public Health Nursing were given by both delegates and visitors. Frances Ott, treasurer of the Indiana association, was present also and gave a very interesting talk. Refreshments were served by the executive committee assisted by the senior class of the General Hospital. The June meeting was held on June 3, at the new club house. About forty members were present as well as representatives from the graduating classes of different training schools of the city. The report of the special committee on securing a club house was submitted in the form of an attractive and well-furnished house. About five hundred dollars had been expended on furnishings which was donated by friends and organizations. The superintendents' association furnished one room, the University Hospital Alumnae, the registrar's room. The alumnae associations of the Sawyer Training School and the General Hospital donated ten dollars as did the Keith Furniture Company. The staff of the Visiting Nurses' Association gave the porch furniture and a book-case. Various gifts of linen were presented by individual members. Charlotte B. Forrester spoke on the value of perseverance in attaining an end, using as an illustration the club house which was begun six years ago with a sum of $2.55 as a nucleus. Mrs. George F. Damon gave a report of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections which was held in Memphis, Tennessee. After adjournment, the members inspected the new home and were served with refreshments by the Alumnae of St. Luke' Hospital. During the months of July and August the regular business sessions of the Association will be suspended and informal meetings will be held on the evenings of the regular meeting days.

The Alumnae Association of the University Hospital held its monthly

meeting at the club rooms on May 5. The superintendent and senior class of the hospital were present. Several reports of the convention at St. Louis were given and an original poem by Mary Morgan, a charter member, was read.

The German Hospital Training School held its graduating exercises at the Elk's club rooms May 14. Twenty-two nurses received diplomas.

The Red Cross Hospital held commencement exercises on May 18. Four nurses were graduated.

The South Side Hospital graduated a class of four nurses on June 4.

The Kansas City General Hospital commencement began with a baccalaureate sermon, May 24. Graduating exercises for the colored department were on May 25, three nurses being graduated. The luncheon to the mayor and hospital board was given on May 26; luncheon to the faculty, alumnae and graduating class, by the class of 1915, on May 28. The commencement exercises were held in the assembly hall on May 28. Eleven nurses received diplomas. On May 29, the alumnae gave a picnic for the faculty and graduating class.

Lillian Cove, graduate of Wesley Hospital has resigned as superintendent of the Hahnemann Hospital.

Mrs. E. M. Hasselblad has resigned her position as night supervisor of the colored department of the General Hospital and has gone to her ranch in Colorado. She is succeeded by Elizabeth Emerich.

NEBRASKA

Omaha.—The Graduate Nurses' Official Registry Association held a general meeting on May 18 to revise the constitution and by-laws. It was voted unanimously to accept as members only registered nurses.

The Omaha General Hospital held graduating exercises at the hospital. Dr. E. C. Henry gave the address. A reception was held after the exercises.

The Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Hospital had the following commencement calendar: May 24, baccalaureate sermon; May 27, commencement at First Methodist Church, followed by a reception; May 28, alumnae day; May 29, seniors' luncheon at the hospital.

Clarkson Memorial Hospital held its commencement exercises at Trinity Cathedral on May 19. The diplomas were presented by Bishop Williams to twelve graduates. A reception and dance followed at the Parish House. Anne Ambridge, of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, has resigned her position as assistant superintendent of the Clarkson Memorial Hospital to take up new work in Chicago. Miss Ambridge has also been chairman of the local Red Cross Committee and president of the State League of Nursing Education. She leaves a host of friends and will be greatly missed in the professional work of the State.

Ida Hulette, who has been superintendent of Wise Memorial Hospital for three years, has resigned to take charge of a private hospital in San Antonio, Texas.

Alice Kerridge, who has been for three years superintendent of nurses of the Child Saving Institute, has resigned her position. She is a graduate of Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago.

The Wise Memorial Hospital Alumnae Association held its annual banquet on June 8 at Hotel Loyal. A meeting for the election of officers followed at the nurses' home. The result was as follows: president, Margaret McGeevy; vice-presidents, Margaret Muir and Eva May; secretary, Thora Clausen; treasurer, Elizabeth Weber.

KANSAS

Topeka.—The City Association of Graduate Nurses held its June meeting in the Y. W. C. A. Assembly Hall. Dr. McVey gave an excellent address on Nursing Ethics. Thirteen new members were accepted. Katherine Jacquemin was chosen as delegate to the state association meeting in October, with Miss Baldwin as alternate. Current events were discussed. Dr. McVey recommended that a central registry for registered nurses should be established, and Mrs. Moore spoke of the need of a public health nurse. Following the business session, a reception was held for the graduating classes of the training schools of the city.

Christ's Hospital Training School Alumnae Association gave a banquet at the Y. W. C. A. on June 1 in honor of the graduating class. Several toasts were given and a delightful evening was spent. The following day the annual meeting and election of officers took place at the hospital. Miss Pearson was reflected president; Miss Winter, vice-president; Miss Langley, secretary; and Miss Palmatier, treasurer. Twenty applications for membership were received and six members were reinstated. In the evening the graduating exercises were held, the address being given by Dean Kaye of Grace Cathedral. He has been closely connected with the work of the nurses for a number of years. Bishop Millspaugh presented the diplomas and pins. After the services at the cathedral the Dean and Mrs. Kaye gave a reception to the graduates.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas State Board of Nurse Examiners met May 11-12 in the rooms of the Board of Education at the State Capitol to transact routine business and conduct an examination. There were 55 applicants, 52 of whom passed. Two failed to qualify to the satisfaction of the Board. The annual election of officers was held. Menia S. Tye was made president; Mrs. F. W. Aydlett, secretary-treasurer. The meeting was adjourned till October.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma State Board for Examination and Registration of Nurses has a new member, Luella Soliday, of Tulsa, appointed by Governor Cruce on June 1. Mabel Garrison and Lucy Maguire of Oklahoma City were reappointed.

TEXAS

Houston.—The Houston Graduate Nurses' Association held its annual meeting on May 19. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Wood; vice-presidents, Miss Seab, Miss Perkins; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Bagland; registrar, Mrs. Craig; directors, Misses Orrell, Christian, Burt, Mrs. Burnett. Daisy Krebs was one of the refugees from Tampico, she is now in a hospital position at Bryan.

The Baptist Sanitarium held graduating exercises on May 26 for a class of ten nurses.

St. Joseph's Infirmary held exercises for a class of six on May 27.

Miss Ewing left the city on June 15 for a trip abroad. On her return, she and Mrs. Parsons will take a year's course at Teachers College, New York. Mrs. Engblad will succeed Miss Ewing in social service nursing.

Miss Brient, the state delegate to the St. Louis meetings, enjoyed them so much that she is urging the Texas nurses to secure a car for the trip to California next year.

Temple.—Miss Warren, a graduate of the Temple Sanitarium, has taken charge of the operating room in a private hospital at Lubbock. Mamie Rusch has accepted a position as superintendent of Dr. Thomas' Hospital in Taylor. Miss V. Fowler, class of 1914, is assistant superintendent of the operating room in the same hospital. Miss McMahon, graduate of the Union Benevolent Association Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., has accepted a position as dietitian at the Temple Sanitarium.

MONTANA

The Montana State Board of Examiners for Nurses held its annual meeting in the State House, Helena, June 1-4. Fifty applicants were considered at this meeting, making the total number registered during the first year, 381. The Board would like to call the attention of nurses expecting to locate in the state to the compulsory clause. Application for registration must be filed with the secretary before one can practise in the state. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president and training-school inspector, Lucy Ann Marshall, Missoula; secretary-treasurer, Florence Ames, 211 Custer Avenue, Billings.

The Montana State Graduate and Registered Nurses' Association held its third annual meeting in Billings, June 18-20, with the following program:

June 18, address of welcome, Mayor Robert Leavens; response, Gertrude Sloane; The Nurse as an Aid to Prevention of Disease, Dr. E. G. Balsam; Educating the Nurse, Lydia Van Louvance; Teaching of Dietetics, Miss Ackerman.

Afternoon Session, Qualifications of a Successful Nurse, Sister Mary Corona; Obligations of the Registered Nurse, Clare E. Brunnelle; What Nurses Owe to Pasteur, Koch, Lister, Dr. Wm. A. Walters; Nursing of Contagious Diseases, Anna Freshley; Prevention of Acute Intestinal Diseases of Babies in Summer, Dr. Mott H. Arnold; The Efficiency of Nursing, Augusta Ariss. At 7 p.m. a dinner was given the members at the Northern Hotel by the Yellowstone County Association.

June 19. Breakfast at the Grand Hotel, given by Ellen Magee. Morning Session, papers on School Nursing, Edna Wells, Mrs. Iva Cliff Benson; Nursing Ideals, Dr. W. G. Richards; Pioneer Nurses, Harriet Peoples; address, Dr. H. E. Armstrong; Public Health Nursing, Miss M. M. Hughes.

Afternoon Session, Nurses Loyalty to Physician, Patient, and Hospital, Agnes Kelly; Educational Prevention of Infant Mortality, Mary C. Platt; address, Dr. Edw. Thuerer; Tuberculosis Nursing, Mrs. M. R. Boyle; Opportunities in Red Cross Work, Gertrude F. Sloane; address, Dr. Morrison; Nursing of Nervous Patients, Mrs. N. Lester Bennett; County Organization, Harriet O'Day.

Evening reception at Masonic Hall.

COLORADO

The Colorado State Board of Nurse Examiners will meet at the Capitol Building, Denver, September 8-9-10, 1914, to examine applicants for registration

according to the law. For further information apply to Louise Parrin, R.N., Secretary, Capitol Building, Denver.

Denver.—The Alumnae Association of the Colorado Training School held its regular monthly meeting on May 13 at the Steele Hospital. Eleven members responded to the roll call. The following chairmen of committees were appointed for the coming year: Membership, Ethel Hodges; Program, Olga Norley; Room, Mrs. E. Arndt. The June meeting was held at the County Hospital on the 28th. Superintendents of the different schools, members of the State Board, and pupil nurses of the County Hospital listened to the report of the delegate to the American Nurses' Association, Louie Croft Boyd, which was very much enjoyed.

The Colorado Training School held graduating exercises in the Woman's Club on June 2, for a class of eight. The program consisted of a reading from James Whitcomb Riley by Dr. J. M. Perkins, mayor of the city; an address by Dr. Frank G. Bechtel; presentation of pins by Maud McClaskie, superintendent of nurses; presentation of diplomas by Dr. Sharpley, superintendent of the County Hospital. After the exercises there was dancing in the ball room. Anna Veith has taken the position of night supervisor in the University Hospital, Boulder.

St. Joseph's Hospital Alumnae Association at its annual meeting elected the following officers: president, Mrs. Barney; secretary, Ella Andrews; treasurer, Eva Portman. Nell Colleton, class of 1907, who is in the Army Nurse Corps, has been transferred from Washington to San Francisco. Ethel Parr, class of 1911, is in charge of a hospital in Douglas, Wyoming. Anna Wallace, class of 1909, is also there in institutional work. Lena Ross, class of 1912, has a hospital position in Lander, Wyoming. Margaret McCallum, class of 1914, has charge of the operating room at Salida Hospital. Lillian Ryan, class of 1912, is in the Army service in the Philippines. Anna M. Swanson, class of 1912, is superintendent of the Swedish Sanitarium in this city.

St. Joseph's Hospital graduated a class of seventeen nurses this year. It has now 75 in training. During the past year eleven of the seniors successfully passed the state examinations. A Chase doll has been added to the equipment of the hospital and is proving a valuable aid in the practical demonstrations.

Mercy Hospital will soon have a fine tennis court adjoining the nurses' home, the gift of two retiring interns, Dr. Mugrage and Dr. Stover. An interesting illustrated lecture was given recently at the nurses' home by Dr. Wetherill.

Colorado Springs.—The Bethesda Training School for Nurses held graduating exercises on June 16 at the Burns Theatre for a class of seven. Dr. Merritt, superintendent of the hospital, presented the diplomas; Miss B. Gardner, superintendent of nurses, administered the Hippocratic Oath; Miss Work presented the pins. Dr. Work of Pueblo gave an excellent address. The Registered Nurses' Association was invited and a large number attended in a body, occupying seats that had been reserved for them. After the exercises a banquet was served at the Antlers' Hotel for the faculty, nurses, doctors and association. Miss Price sailed for England in June.

Fort Collins.—Fort Collins Training School graduated a class of six nurses on May 1. Esther Foster, class of 1911, has gone to Boston for a course in Public Health nursing.

UTAH

Salt Lake City.—St. Mark's Hospital held graduating exercises on April 25 in St. Mark's Cathedral. Dr. Warren Benjamin delivered the address. Bishop Spalding presented the diplomas, after addressing the class and administering the Nightingale Pledge. Elizabeth Shellabarger, superintendent of nurses, presented the pins. A reception and dance followed in B'nai B'Rith Hall.

CALIFORNIA

The California State Nurses' Association held its eleventh annual convention in Sacramento, May 25-27, with a good attendance from all parts of the state. On Monday evening addresses were given by Governor Johnson, Mrs. M. R. O'Neil, and Mary Robinski. A reception followed, given by the Sacramento County Nurses' Association.

On Tuesday the program included: the annual address of the president, Mrs. Mitchell; short reports of county associations; Fraternity and Hospitality, Margaret A. Popson; Ethics and Fraternity, Agnes Wilson; Our Alumnae Societies; Nurses Directory from the Standpoint of a Business Woman, Mrs. Middleton; The Private Duty Nurse, Grace Stevens; Prenatal Work, Celia Britner. Afternoon Session, business.

Evening Session, Better State-Wide Conditions for California's Tuberculosis Poor, Dr. Robert Peers; California Legislation of Interest to Nurses, Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson.

Wednesday Morning, Public Health addresses. Afternoon, a launch ride on the Sacramento River. Evening, a mass meeting. The officers for the coming year are: president, Mrs. A. W. Evans, Oakland; vice-presidents, Lila Pickhardt, Pasadena, Mabel Wilson, Sacramento; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, San Francisco; treasurer, Clara Saunders, San Francisco; members of the board of directors, Mary I. Hall, Miss E. A. Caldwell, Pearl W. Craft, Mary L. Cole, Mrs. L. L. Mitchell, Mrs. C. C. Pettenger. The Association went on record as approving a maximum schedule of fifty-six hours a week, eight hours a day, for pupil nurses. It also went on record as opposing the universal eight-hour law which is to be voted upon this fall in the general election. Arrangements were discussed for the next annual convention which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915 in conjunction with the American Nurses' Association and the International Council of Nurses.

Redlands.—The Redlands Hospital Alumnae Association held its semi-annual meeting on June 2, when the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Orth; vice-president, Wallace Pitts; secretary and treasurer, Elsie Washburn. The association has been organized for six months and has had a helpful and interesting program at each meeting. On May 29 a banquet was given at the Casa Loma Hotel for the graduating class. On June 16 an open-air meeting was held in Library Park, to which all graduates were invited, whether in active practice or not, at which practical nursing problems were discussed in an informal way.

CANADA

The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses held its eighth annual meeting in the Technical College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 8 and 9. The program was as follows:

Wednesday afternoon, Addresses of welcome—Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. Justice Drysdale, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Victoria General Hospital. Reply to addresses of welcome—Miss Randall, Superintendent of Nurses, Vancouver General Hospital. Address of President—Miss V. L. Kirke, Superintendent of Nurses, Victoria General Hospital, Halifax. Business. Ethics, Mrs. Goodson, Chicago; Nursing in Contagious Diseases, Miss Mathieson, Superintendent Isolation Hospital, Toronto.

3.00 p.m. The Care of Nurses, Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, Gagetown, N. B.; Nurses' Residences and Their Supervision, Miss Edgar, Toronto Hospital for Sick Children; Are Our Nurses' Training Schools Educative? Miss M. Ard MacKenzie, Lady Superintendent, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa; Nursing Conditions in Labrador, Miss Bailey, Forteau, Labrador.

Thursday morning: Management of Smaller Hospitals, Miss Neelin, Superintendent Kincardine Hospital, Ontario, and Miss Cameron, Superintendent St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. Question Drawer—Conducted by Mrs. E. G. Fournier, Gravenhurst, Ontario.

2.30 p.m. Preliminary Training, Miss Gunn, Superintendent of Nurses, Toronto General Hospital, and Miss Stretton, Vancouver General Hospital; Paid Teachers in our Training Schools, Miss Strumm, Instructor of Nurses, Montreal General Hospital; The Standard Curriculum, Miss Catton, Superintendent of Nurses, Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa; Massage, Miss Manby of the Muller Institute for Physical Culture and Massage, Montreal; An Hour with Florence Nightingale, Miss Southcott, Lady Superintendent St. John's Hospital, Newfoundland; Nursing Conditions in the Yukon, Miss Burkholder, Superintendent Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson City.

Sunday, All nurses visiting Halifax were invited to be guests at old St. Paul's at the morning service.

3.30 p.m. A mass meeting in the Technical College at which addresses were given by several clergymen upon the subject The Place of Religion in the Life of the Nurse.

BIRTHS

On May 24, at Plainfield, New Jersey, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bennett. Mrs. Bennett was Alice M. Coffin, class of 1910, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark.

On May 25, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Shoemaker. Mrs. Shoemaker was Bertha Cline, class of 1906, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia.

On May 10, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rick. Mrs. Rick was Alice Spang, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia.

On March 28, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ferris. Mrs. Ferris was Delia Buck, class of 1909, Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

In April, at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dundas. Mrs. Dundas was Ellen Mitchell, class of 1906, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia.

On June 7, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Stone. Mrs. Stone was Elizabeth C. Hoopes, class of 1908, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia.

On April 14, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Matthews. Mrs. Matthews was Anna Lyman, class of 1907, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver.

On May 3, at Pontiac, Michigan, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sherman. Mrs. Sherman was Minnie Wallace, graduate of St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit.

MARRIAGES

On June 1, at Troy, New York, Bessie M. Hanley, class of 1910, Troy Hospital, to Francis Ryan. Mr and Mrs. Ryan will live in Rochester. Miss Hanley was a school nurse in Troy.

On June 8, at Watervliet, New York, Mary Dahlem, class of 1911, Troy Hospital, to Francis Sweeney. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney will live in Troy, where Miss Dahlem was resident nurse at the County Hospital.

On May 28, Lillian Jane McCloud, class of 1910, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to Walter Beale Lavelle, M.D.

On March 26, Flora Brand, class of 1912, Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, to C. Melvin Frank.

Grace Lange, class of 1913, Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, to Ben Aney.

On June 6, at Fall River, Massachusetts, Gertrude Frances Borden, class of 1910, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, to Harvey Fitch Leib.

On June 8, at the First Baptist Church, Fall River, Massachusetts, Ida Winifred Broomhead, class of 1913, Rhode Island Hospital, to Stuart Lloyd DeWitt, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. DeWitt will live in Grand Haven, Mich.

Elinor Ashby, class of 1907, Chicago Hospital, Chicago, to Harry P. Grabel, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Grabel will live in Kokomo, Indiana.

Maude Gillas, class of 1906, Chicago Hospital, Chicago, to Harry Spooner.

Bess Verdine, class of 1903, Chicago Hospital, Chicago, to R. C. Weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks will live in Chicago.

On June 1, at Bristol, South Dakota, Mary A. Murphy, class of 1910, St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, to Frederick G. Vernon, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Vernon will live in Merrill, Iowa.

On May 11, in Randolph, Vermont, Florence L. Howe, class of 1903, Germantown Hospital, Germantown, Pennsylvania, to Donald Clarke Wedgeworth. Mr. and Mrs. Wedgeworth will live in Syracuse, New York.

On May 19, at the home of her father, in West Virginia, Clara Bell Richards, class of 1912, Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pennsylvania, to Claude Vernon Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will live in Pierce, Florida.

On March 14, in Manila, Philippine Islands, Mayme Zeeter, class of 1903, Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pennsylvania, to Murad M. Saleeby, of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Saleeby will live in Manila.

On June 4, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Kate Holst, class of 1912, Butterworth Hospital, to John Bergman. Mr. and Mrs. Bergman will live in Grand Rapids.

On June 10, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Nellie Longajau, class of 1910, Butterworth Hospital, to Nicholas L. G. VanKeulen. Mr. and Mrs. VanKeulen will live in Grand Rapids.

On May 27, at St. Mary's Rectory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Elizabeth Thresher, class of 1905, Rhode Island Hospital, for several years a district nurse in Providence, to Edgar Joseph Dunbar, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar will live in Pawtucket.

On May 18, at St. Michael's Church, Providence, Rhode Island, Julia E. McCloskey, class of 1913, St. Joseph's Hospital, to William A. Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Gray will live in Providence.

On May 27, Leona Turner, class of 1908, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, to Alfred Barber Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live in Plainfield, New Jersey.

On May 16, Anna Baareman, class of 1914, Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Louis Buell.

On April 22, at St. Augustine's Church, Kalamazoo, Michigan, Julia Redmond, graduate of the Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Edward Kirwin.

On June 16, at the Church of St. Cecelia, Boston, Theresa Dillon, graduate of Carney Hospital, to Paul Butler, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Butler will live in Boston.

On June 18, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Anne D. Van Kirk, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and former superintendent of nurses at Mt. Sinai Hospital, to William K. Gillett. Professor and Mrs. Gillett will live in Pelham Manor, N. Y. Professor Gillett is head of the Department of French and Spanish at New York University.

On December 4, at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, Ellen Callander, class of 1909, Farrand Training School, Detroit, to Thomas Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are living in Chesterville, Ontario.

On April 8, at Denver, Colorado, Selma Ida Muller, class of 1908, Stamford Hospital Training School, to Eugene Goodman Twitty. Mr. and Mrs. Twitty will live in Raton, New Mexico.

On June 10, at the Annunciation Church, Detroit, Lillian E. Steen, class of 1908, St. Mary's Training School, Detroit, to Peter Joseph Platte. Mr. and Mrs. Platte will live in Detroit.

On May 24, Alta A. Broillian, class of 1912, Fort Collins Hospital, Fort Collins, Colorado, to Henry Hildebrandt. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrandt will live in Fort Collins.

On June 16, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Chicago, Mary Charlotte Seitzinger, class of 1909, Mercy Hospital, to John M. Lilly, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Lilly will live in Chicago.

On June 18, in Iowa City, Iowa, Genevieve Buck, class of 1912, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, to John Fry, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Fry will live in Chicago.

On May 29, Adele Richards, class of 1908, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, to Robert DeWolf Shephard. Mr. and Mrs. Shephard will live in Webster City, Iowa.

On June 14, Selma Reeves, class of 1913, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, to John Varney.

On June 7, at Fargo, North Dakota, Alice Olson, visiting nurse of the Associated Charities of Grand Forks, to Anthony Danielson. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson will live in Valley City, North Dakota.

On June 1, Gertrude Jehle, class of 1913, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, to Dr. Selig Simon. Dr. and Mrs. Simon will live in St. Louis.

On July 2, Anna George, class of 1913, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, to Alexander Hosch.

DEATHS

On June 10, at her late home in Los Angeles, Mrs. Annie E. O'Toole Cutting, class of 1902, St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island.

On May 10, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Mrs. Charles Hommann. Mrs. Hommann was Alice Patterson Miller, class of 1894, Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

On May 27, Carrie Hershey, graduate of the Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pennsylvania, and a member of the alumnæ association.

On May 8, at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, Viola M. Ransom, class of 1907, St. John's Hospital, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Miss Ransom was a member of the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association of Detroit for nearly two and a half years. She performed her work faithfully, bore her illness with patience and fortitude and met death with faith and courage.

On June 25, at her late home, Puslinch, near Guelph, Ontario, Canada, Jessie Barclay, class of 1908, Rhode Island Hospital. Miss Barclay had been caring for her sister, and was preparing something on the stove when her clothing caught fire. Before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned that she died within a few hours. She was a fine woman and stood very high in her profession.

On June 24, at the home of her mother, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Lucy Josephine Kuhn, class of 1912, Sparks Memorial Hospital, Fort Smith. Miss Kuhn' death was very sudden, due to meningitis.

On July 3, at Osborne Hall, New York, Edith Simpson, graduate of Bellevue Training School, and a Spanish-American War nurse.

On March 22, Maude Potter, class of 1898, Illinois Training School.

On May 26, at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Anna MacLaren, class of 1898, Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, N. J. Miss MacLaren was one of the early members of the Nurses' Central Directory. Lately she has been doing private nursing in Pontiac, preferring the quiet of a small place to the noise and confusion of the city. All who knew her will remember her cheerful and affable manner and will mourn her loss.

On June 5, Mrs. Agnes Wolf, class of 1908, St. Mary's Training School, Detroit. Mrs. Wolf was Agnes Lennon, and was married only last July. Her sudden and untimely death was a shock to all her friends.

In April, at her home in Greenfield, Massachusetts, Marie Clark, class of 1892, Boston City Hospital. Miss Clark had retired from nursing and made a home for herself in her native town of Greenfield.

On May 12, at the Deaconess Hospital, St. Louis, following an operation for appendicitis, Belle May Clemens, class of 1911, Bethesda Hospital, St. Louis. The burial was at Lebanon, Illinois.

On May 12, at her home in Irvington, Kentucky, after a year's illness, Florence Cairn, class of 1903, Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville. Miss Cairn was a member of alumnæ, county and state associations. She had a kind and gentle manner, and her many friends will mourn her loss.

On June 28, at the Graduate Nurses' Home, South Bend, Indiana, Lily Rose Clark, class of 1912, Epworth Hospital, South Bend. Miss Clark was a native of England, she had been doing private nursing since her graduation. Her Christian character and cheerful disposition endeared her to all who knew her. The burial was at LaPorte, Indiana.

On May 24, at the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, of typhoid fever, after an illness of only ten days, Mary Chaney, class of 1911, Lenox Franklin Training School. Services were held at the hospital, and burial was at Poughkeepsie. Miss Chaney was president of the Lenox Franklin Alumnæ Association and had been night supervisor at the Knickerbocker Hospital since her graduation. She was a member of the Central Club for Nurses. Her associates unite in cherishing the memory of one whose loss is so keenly felt and whose devotion to her pro-

fession, earnest interest and activity in furthering good work will always be remembered.

Recently, Betsy Schjoren, one of the oldest members of the Alumnae Association of the Samaritan Hospital, Troy, New York. Miss Schjoren's trained mind and devotion to her work won the admiration of her associates. She was gentle, patient, kind and sympathetic and her associates mourn her death.

On April 17, at St. Patrick's Hospital, Missoula, Montana, Jean Stephens, class of 1928, Tacoma General Hospital. Miss Stephens underwent a severe operation a few days before her death, she had been in frail health for some years. Her death was a shock to her many friends, few of whom knew she was ill. Miss Stephens came to Missoula eight years ago to take the position of office nurse for Dr. J. J. Buckley. She served so many people in her professional capacity, and her services had been so invariably cheerful and happy, that she had a warm spot in many hearts and there are few persons in the city whose deaths would occasion more grief than did that of this unassuming woman. Miss Stephens was a charter member of both county and state associations, she was a leader in the movement for bettering nursing conditions in Montana. Burial was at Victoria, British Columbia, where she was born and where her family lives.

In May, Mrs. Belle C. Clark of Bellevue, Nebraska. Mrs. Clarke was a graduate of the Wise Memorial Hospital, class of 1911.

On June 16, at the Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, Mrs. Roy Furman, who was Tessie Reitzel, graduate of the Indiana S. S. H. Hospital, La Fayette. Mrs. Furman was one of the staff of the Public Health Nurses Association in charge of Flanner Guild, the colored settlement. She did a splendid work and is greatly missed by all with whom she was associated.

On July 5, at her sister's home in St. Elmo, Illinois, Cosetta Moon, class of 1928, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

On May 17, Wilhelmina Murray, graduate of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted by her Alumnae Association and extended to her family and Association.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

THE STATE PROVISION OF SANATORIUMS. By S. V. Pearson, M.D. (Cantab) M.R.C.P. London. Price 3 shillings. Cambridge University Press.

It is always a good thing to look out and see how other people are doing the things that we are working over. Sometimes we learn by others' mistakes; sometimes we find that they have arrived at a better solution of the problem than we have. For this reason, more than because it is any better than many books from authors in our own country, Dr. Pearson's book on British tuberculosis work commends itself to our notice.

There is another reason for making it worth while to read this book, and that is the tremendously optimistic spirit that sheds a cheerful glow over a rather discouraging subject.

Except so far as climate and housing are concerned, treatment is not considered beyond general hygienic conditions. The accumulation of funds takes up a large part of the book. A state fund, the author argues, should look for money from those who derive the greatest benefit from the state. "The vast riches which the few have in comparison with the many, are not, as their possessors are all too wont to believe, usually, or chiefly, the rewards of superior intelligence, ability and industry. These riches are to a large extent the result of superior state services rendered to their owners."

The money thus raised, the author considers, confers safety equally on the wealthy and the poor. While much is expected of "him that hath," no one is excused from bearing his part, and public spirit is earnestly called for from all sorts and conditions of men.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14–17, 1913. One Volume, 448 pages, Paper, Price, $3.00 net. Postage 12 cents additional per copy. As only a limited number have been printed the price is subject to advance at any time. Addresses, Papers, Reports of Affiliated Societies. Papers on:—Historical Outline of Infant Mortality, Past and Present; Continuation Schools; Eugenics; Heat and Infant Mortality; Infant Feeding; Infant Hygiene; Obstetrics; and Social Statistics. Reports on:—Baby Saving Activities; Midwifery Conditions. 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Perhaps there is none of the preventive movements of the present era more popular than the one in which the present volume is concerned; touching as it does so many correlated subjects in the practice of medicine, nursing and philanthropy. Here we have the conclusions arrived at, by various means and after careful consideration, by the eminent specialists in these departments after a year's work and experience. It should be the duty as well as the privilege of the public at large to avail themselves of this carefully compiled report, in this way contributing to the support of a most worthy cause.

Nurses will find in it much to interest, and since the association is wide-spread, and well represented, one is sure to come across, in its pages, old friends among the many doctors, nurses and settlement workers who make up the list of contributors.

A METHOD OF MEASURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE OF YOUNG CHILDREN. By Alfred Binet and Th. Simon. Authorized Translation with Preface and an Appendix, Containing an Arrangement of the Tests in Age and Diagnostic Groups for Convenience in Conducting Examinations. By Clara Harrison Town, Ph.D. Director of the Department of Clinical Psychology, Lincoln State School and Colony, Lincoln, Illinois. Author of "Two Experimental Studies of the Insane." Second Edition. Price $1. Sales Agents, Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Binet-Simon Method of examining and classifying the intelligence of children has been much quoted and variously adapted to the uses of those who desire to apply this method for the purpose of determining the mental level of children. The use of this excellently arranged manual has hitherto been restricted to those who studied it in the original. Dr. Town has placed it within the reach of those speaking English only,

by a most careful translation, embodying all the original instructions and explanations suggested by the authors.

As more attention is given to the education of children, the classification of different grades of mentality assumes greater importance, the backward child being proportionately dependent on the earliest possible recognition of his defects and his needs. Educators to-day are far from being satisfied with the present system of education and those who claim the greatest merit for it, are, as a rule, the same who recognize its need of improvement. Starting the child right seems, to even the casual observer, a long step in advance. The method entails greater expense it is true, but when one considers that under the unclassified system much money is thrown away, and that every penny so wasted on the atypical or defective, means multiple expense later on, as the individual returns a dead weight on the community, the cost is not to be considered excessive, especially if it means a lessening of the public tax later.

As we close our pages, two books of great interest have been received too late for regular review. The Occupational Diseases, by W. Gilman Thompson, M.D., of New York, is of particular interest to all nurses in the field of Social Service. This book is the first of its kind published in this country and is handsomely bound and illustrated.

Source, Chemistry and Use of Food Products, by R. H. S. Bailey, Ph.D., will be found of special value to all teaching and practising dietitians. Both of these books should be in the reference library of every training school.

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